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TOUCH SCREENS

ARC ACCESS WITHOUT KEYS

SECONDHAND ARCS · FILE COMPRESSION · LATEST GAMES

ISSN 0263-7456

The Only Solution

The 4/8Mb memory upgrade for the new A5000 continues Atomwide's tradition of producing high quality products for the Acorn range of computers.

The 4Mb card offers a complement of 2Mb, bringing the A5000's total memory up to 4Mb. For those who require even greater processing power, the 4Mb card can be further upgraded to 8Mb, providing an ideal environment for professional applications.

Fitting the 4Mb upgrade is a simple task involving no soldering or expert knowledge. The 4 to 8Mb upgrade however, requires the A5000 to be sent to Atomwide for fitting. Courier collection & delivery of your machine is therefore included in the price.

4Mb RAM card - £110.00 (ex. VAT)   4 to 8Mb RAM - £399.00 (ex VAT)

**FEBRUARY 1992
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COVER ILLUSTRATION BY
DANNY JENKINS

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THE ARCHIMEDES**
All the editorial pages in
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printers and Taxan
monitors

127
TOUCH SCREENS

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FRACTALS

111
PRIMEART

123
COMPETITION

EUREKA! NEW ARC SPREADSHEET READY

LONGMAN Logotron is continuing the policy of extending its activity beyond educational software by releasing a new spreadsheet package for the Archimedes range.

Eureka has been two years in development and is largely the work of an American-based programmer, who has worked to bring the innovative features of the latest PC and Apple Macintosh spreadsheets to the Arc world.

Julian Pixton, Longman Logotron's technical director, said he is 'confident that *Eureka* will quickly establish itself as the best spreadsheet in the Acorn world – bar none.'

Key features include:
● Support of outline fonts, variable row heights and column widths
● Multiple worksheets and linking for 3D modelling
● Import and export of data (in *Lotus 123*, DIF, text and CSV format)
● Ability to create user-defined functions and macros
● The overlaying of graphics on worksheets
● Cell colouring and shading

WITH EUREKA, GRAPHICS CAN OVERLAY A WORKSHEET

● Worksheet zoom in and out
● Window splitters, allowing different areas of worksheets to be viewed next to each other
● Offers more than 120 built-in functions

Longman Logotron has paid special attention to the design of the user interface. 'As with all our products,' said Julian Pixton, 'we aim for a low threshold, to enable users with limited confidence and experience to get going, while offering a high ceiling for experienced users to do all they require, and more.'

Eureka is due to be previewed at the BETT '92 exhibition this month and will be on sale from March 1992. It costs £119 for a single user copy and £400 plus VAT for a site licence. Contact Longman Logotron, 124 Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4ZS. Tel: (0223) 425558.

PRESENTING THE CABLENEWS

TWO new products aimed at making graphical presentations easier are being launched by Lingenuity. *Presenter GTi* is a Risc OS-compliant package for the preparation of presentation graphics, while *Cable-News* allows the user to compile an overall presentation, including material from any Risc OS application.

Based on Lingenuity's *Hotlink Presenter*, *Presenter GTi* features a wide selection of graphs including horizontal and vertical bar charts, stacked bar charts, a choice of line and area charts, pie charts, regression lines, scattergrams and the ability to use logarithmic scaling on the graph axis.

Other features include: a dynamic worksheet area, full auto-scaling axes, live update of graphs from *Pipedream*, selectable graph colours, line and point types, fast redraw of graphs and exportable graph data in the form of formulae components.

Presenter GTi costs £69.95 plus VAT. Education prices and site licences are available from Lingenuity. The price of *Hotlink Presenter* has been dropped to £39.95 plus VAT.

CableNews, written by X-Ample Technology of Holland, can use data, charts and other material prepared in other Risc OS packages. Individual presentation screens can be printed through Risc OS printer drivers.

The package comes as two applications – CableMake is the authoring system, and CableView allows playback of the presentation.

CableNews is Risc OS 3 compliant and uses the full range of Risc OS outline fonts. Sprites, Draw and text files can be dragged into pages. The software is mode-independent, with full support for the new A5000 VGA modes.

Both packages, *Presenter GTi* and *CableNews* are both available from Lingenuity, Wood Farm, Linstead Magna, Halesworth, Suffolk IP19 0DU. Tel: (0986) 85477.

SHOPPING AROUND

THIS year's *Computer Shopper* Show saw a smattering of Acorn stands. Acorn was showing off the new A5000; The Fourth Dimension was getting fed up with people going 'Wow!' at their games, then walking away when they realised they weren't for the PC; Computer Concepts was showing off *Artworks*; Pres featured its range of peripherals; Ian Copestake Software displayed IDE hard drives and various mind-bending applications; *Elite* was on show; and the guys from The Serial Port were making their usual racket.

One event, which was definitely worth watching, was the French gourmet, Monsieur Mangetout, eating a 386 PC – but wouldn't an Arc have given him more byte?

LOWERING THE TONER
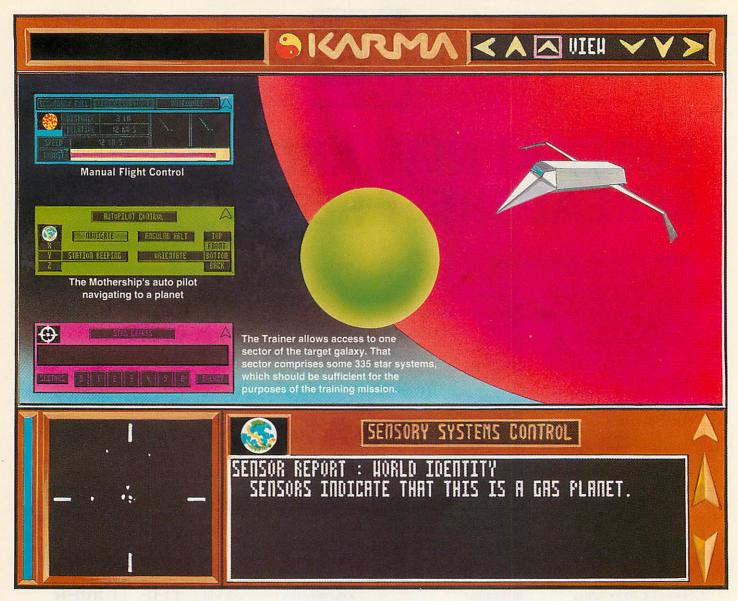
BEACH Imaging claims that its product, the Perma Jet Long Life Toner, can cut the running cost of a laser printer by at least 50 percent.

The company points out that new toner cartridges cost up to £95 each but, at £190 for the Perma Jet system, recharging the cartridge gives a cost of around £38 per refill, since each recharge pack contains five refills.

For more details contact Beach Imaging, 205 Glenesk Road, London SE9 1RD. Tel: 081-850 8344.

PRIZE DRAW

WINNERS of the Atomwide prize draw at the recent *BBC Acorn User* Show were: Mr M Foreman of Bristol, who won an 8Mb A5000 upgrade and Mr E McDowall of Surbiton who won an Arm3 upgrade. For another chance to win an Arm3 – this time from Watford Electronics – take a look at our competition page.

WATFORD LAUNCHES NEW 256-GREY SCALE SCANNER

WATFORD Electronics used the recently-held open day on its premises to show a new 256-grey scale scanner for the Archimedes and BBC A3000.

Offering up to 400 dpi (dots per inch) resolution, the new scanner features the latest IC technology, enabling the company to incorporate a faster and more accurate scanning input device.

A standard width 105mm scanner is used, but Watford has sourced a new scanner mechanism which can cover images at 3ms per line at any resolution. This means that the scanner interface podule has to deal with the scanned image data at a rate of up to 585Kb per sec. So a postcard-sized image can be scanned in 7.3sec in 256-grey level mode, giving 3Mb of data. The scanner uses its entire 105mm width for 400dpi scans.

Switches on the scanner are used to select scanning resolution and the desired grey-level modes and these are automati-

THE WATFORD 400DPI SCANNER: MULTIPLE IMAGES

cally sensed by the supporting software, which can hold up to four images in buffer memory. It is possible to perform a number of enhancements to the image and see the results in one buffer window, while retaining the original image in another buffer window.

Images can be scaled to fit pre-set windows, and can be displayed in two, four, 16 or 256-grey levels with appropriate monitors.

Other software features include five types of edge detection, matrix image enhancement, image smoothing and tone elimination.

For further information, contact Watford Electronics, Jessa House, 250 High Street, Watford, Herts WD1 2AN. Tel: (0923) 37774.

A PIPEDREAM COMES THROUGH

COLTON Software has just announced the launch of *Pipedream 4*, which the company describes as a 'fundamental revision' of its popular spreadsheet. Penguin

Graphics, Colton's new presentation mode, allows the user to utilise graphic images within their charts.

Other new spreadsheet features include custom functions

PIPEDREAM 4: ENHANCED GRAPHICS

and user-programmable function libraries; an optional pop-up formula window and template files to speed the creation of documents.

User interface enhancements are numerous, and include: dragging column borders and margins; an auto-width command; a facility to display documents in the window in the line height used when printing; and the mouse and function key operations have been simplified.

Pipedream 4 costs £196 plus VAT. *Pipedream 3* users who wish to upgrade will pay £80 plus VAT if they purchased before August 1 1991, or £50 plus VAT otherwise. For further information, contact Colton Software, 2 Signet Court, Swanns Road, Cambridge CB5 8LA Tel: (0223) 311881.

GETTING ON BOARD

OAK SOLUTIONS has launched a package for the design of printed circuit boards. The package, *Oak PCB*, is a fully Risc OS-compatible schematic design program.

The package comes with a comprehensive toolbox, which provides may of the features found in *Draw*. It also, however, contains tools specifically for use with printed circuit boards.

Pads of many styles can be created in a wide range of sizes, and single in-line (SIL) and dual in-line (DIL) arrays of pads can be generated automatically.

Tracks of any thickness are created such that all elements run at multiples of 45 degrees to help with neat board layout. Drawing tools are available for creating artwork for the silk-screen layer and component overlay and text can be placed at any size.

Circuit boards with up to four copper layers can be created. Two part libraries are supplied. One provides the PCB layout for all common electronic components. The other provides a library of schematic symbols.

Oak PCB costs £150 plus VAT from Oak Solutions, Suite 25, Robin Enterprise Centre, Leeds Rd, Idle, West Riding BD10 9TE. Contact the company on (0274) 620423.

POINT TAKEN

LONGMAN Logotron is releasing *Junior Pinpoint*. Aimed specifically at primary schools, it has a simplified user interface. It is a scaled down version of the original data collation package, *PinPoint*, but is considerably cheaper.

Junior Pinpoint should encourage children to collate, analyse and present their information in a colourful and interesting way. It will cost £24 plus VAT and should be available in March. For more details, contact Longman Logotron on (0223) 425558.

CUMANA ADDS FOUR MEGABYTE BOARD TO THE ARCHIMEDES

CUMANA, manufacturer of add-ons for the Arc, has launched a board that adds 4Mb of Ram to the machine.

The board provides fast access to 4Mb of memory by using 80-nanosecond DRam technology, in the form of four 1Mb DRam chips.

Cumana says that the board's consumption is low enough that the A3000's existing power supply will not feel any extra strain, and that it is designed to avoid the need to move the keyboard when fitting the board, which plugs into the expansion slot.

The board costs £155 plus VAT, and is currently available from Cumana dealers. For further information contact: Cumana Ltd, Pines Trading Estate, Broad Street, Guildford, Surrey GU3 3BH. Tel: (0483) 503121.

● Cumana says it will 'put over £100,000 back into edu-

CUMANA'S 4MB ADD-ON FOR THE ARCHIMEDES

cation at the BETT '92 show to be held at the Barbican Centre, London from January 22 to 25. The scheme is to be called The Computer Club but the company is being mysterious about further details.

Also at the BETT show, Cumana will be launching a range of SCSI (small computer

system interface) interfaces for the Archimedes. New features include a software utility for non-experts to ease installation of data storage peripherals. Another option will enable SCSI peripherals, including CD-Rom drives, to be simultaneously attached to several Acorn computers.

KODAK LOWERS PRINTER PRICES

KODAK Printer Products has announced a major price reduction for its colour inkjet printer, the Diconix 330C, from £799 to £699.

Ernesto Jaconelli, Kodak's business development manager, said: 'The growing number and sophistication of colour software packages has led to an increased demand for colour printing on the desktop, allowing us to make a signifi-

cant reduction in price.'The 330C features plain paper operation and gives the user a choice of either cut sheet or tractor feed paper.

A 60-sheet A4 cut sheet feeder is built in, and inkjet transparencies can also be accommodated. Printing options are selected from an LCD panel on the front of the machine. Four separate inkjet cartridges are used to give up

to 330 different shades with 192 dpi resolution.

Kodak has also launched a low-cost notebook-size printer, the Diconix 180si. It is an upgrade of the Kodak Diconix 150 Plus. the printer has extra fonts, including Prestige, Hevta and Gothic. A front panel has been also been added to make it easier to change printer parameters, which used to be done using dip switches. The user's settings and changes are printed out by the machine.

The 180si prints on cut sheet or tractor feed paper or inkjet transparency materials. Output quality is 192 dpi, and smudge-resistant ink ensures that images are fixed immediately after printing.

The Kodak Diconix 180si is available from Kodak dealers at £299 plus VAT.

For more information contact: Softsel Ltd, Softsel House, 941 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Tel: 081-568 8866.

KODAK'S 330C COLOUR INKJET PRINTER

● **THE ARMY** has recruited the latest Acornmachine, the A5000, to help with its skiing championships. The UK Land Forces Alpine Ski Championships – known as Exercise Spartan Hike 10 – will be held in Switzerland later this month. Around 150 competitors from regular and territorial units throughout the UK will take part.

All timings and calculations will be processed by an Acorn A5000, using Pipedream, Flexifile and Impression 2. At the end of every race, each competitor's total time, race points relative to the fastest skier, and position in the league table are calculated. The A5000 will then produce their seeding points from previous race performances to calculate their start position for the next race.

● **COMPUTER CONCEPTS** is cutting the price of some of its BBC products. BBC Interbase Rom goes down to £20 plus VAT, while the Speech Rom, Accelerator BBC Basic Compiler, Termi and Communicator will each cost £10 plus VAT.

The company is also cutting scanner prices. The Scanlight A4 is cut from £399 to £299 plus VAT, while the Scanlight Junior goes from £189 to £129 plus VAT. The Scanlight Plus software has also been upgraded. The upgrade will be available to all Scanlight owners free of charge.

For details contact: Computer Concepts on (0442) 63933.

● **PINEAPPLE** is launching a new version of its Digitiser software, available as a free upgrade to Digitiser owners. The latest version will capture a sequence of frames with a predefined gap between frames. A replay option is also provided that can operate at any desired speed.

The company is also launching a PAL decoder that allows a computer monitor to act as a TV set. This will cost £79 plus VAT. For more information contact Pineapple Software on 081-599 1476.

● **CLUB A3000,** the independent Archimedes user group, is holding a training day on February 23 for those who want to get the most out of Edit, Paint and Draw.

The tutorial includes hands-on instruction, and a working lunch. It will cost £12.50 for the day – all profits to club funds. For more details contact Steve Arnold on (0223) 214411 ext 411.

IS THE EARLY BIRD BEST?

AT LAST a bundle of programs specifically designed for kindergarten and infant children!

The *EarlyBird* series of software has been written for an LEA project being carried out in Hereford and Worcester. Set up by the Primary IT Co-ordinator, Pat Tattersall, the scheme is designed to bring the Archimedes computer into the kindergarten classroom. Over a period of three years they hope to see 'whether using IT at an early age has an effect on learning – as opposed to children who don't have access to computers'.

However, it soon became evident that there was a lack of suitable software for this age group and so the *EarlyBirds* series came into existence.

EarlyBird 1 is a mouse-driven painting program with a 12-colour palette, three brush sizes and fill options. It is

A JIGSAW FROM A PICTURE DRAWN IN EARLYBIRD 1

being used to great effect by children as young as three. In *EarlyBird 3: Cut-Up*, pictures drawn in *EarlyBird 1* are made into an easy-to-use jigsaw; the grid is teacher controlled. Or play Snap with your own

designs in *EarlyBird 4: Snap*. *EarlyBird 1*, £25, is ready now; *EarlyBird 3: Cut-Up*, £15, and *EarlyBird 4: Snap*, £12.50, will be available soon from IT Service, Bilford Road, Worcester WR3 8QA.

THE COMPUTER SHOPPER

WITH greater emphasis on presentation, students often need pictures to illustrate their wordprocessed documents. Few schools have enough machines for pupils to scan or draw the images they require, but DEC_dATA has come up with an answer – a catalogue disc, with the files grouped under headings. Using the special catalogue software, it

allows you to pick and mix the clip art, images and datafiles that are then put on to disc.

The software will keep a check on the files ordered, and print out a ready calculated order form for you to send back. To order a catalogue disc send a £1 cheque to David Cornforth, at 60 Danes Road, Exeter EX4 4LS. Tel: (0392) 221702.

ONE OF THE DEC_DATA IMAGES – A STONE CUTTER AT WORK

BETT '92 SHOW

AS WELL AS viewing the vast array of hardware and software on display at BETT '92, don't forget to leave some time free to attend one of the many seminars on offer.

The seminars cover a variety of topics, some more specific than others. These include the flexible approach to supporting IT in the classroom, the place of geography, history and cookery alongside IT and the National Curriculum, and access for special needs' students. So there should be something of interest available for most visitors.

You don't need to book a place for any of the seminars, just turn up at the right place, but do get there in plenty of time as the number of places is restricted. The exhibition is being held at the Barbican, from Wednesday 22 to Saturday 25 January.

For more details of the show see our BETT '92 preview on page 57 or phone 071-404 4844. Advance tickets can also be obtained from this number.

Sharon Halpern

TAKE NOTE!

WITH more schools now buying Archimedes computers, **Ian Waugh** has been keeping his ears open for BBC music programs adapted for the Arc. Ted Kirk's *Theory of Music* and *Play What I Play* are two such programs.

Theory Of Music includes *Level 1* to bring the beginner up to the level of the *Questions and Exercises* program. With three units it is quite thorough. Each topic is explained on-screen and it asks questions every so often just to make sure you're paying attention.

Questions and Exercises is a practice and revision aid. Divided into eight sections (key signatures and tonic triads, scales, intervals, time signatures and bar lines, rests, terms and signs, chord arrangements on two staves, and cadences) it covers the basic theory for Grades two to five, and a bit beyond in the sections on cadences and chord formation. Each section has several options so you can concentrate on the area requiring practice.

Play What I Play is a 'follow my leader' game to develop your musical ear. A series of notes are played which you then have to pick out on the on-screen keyboard. Options include seeing the first note and setting how often you hear the tune. At its most difficult it can be quite fiendish!
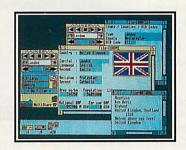
The programs are not Risc OS based but do use the mouse although this isn't consistent. Some menu selections are made via the mouse but others require a keypress, and while most questions can be answered with the mouse you have to press z to move onto the next question. If a program uses a mouse you shouldn't need to use the keyboard at all.

The *Theory of Music* programs, £16 each, and *Play What I Play*, £13.50, come with a user's handbook and a set of teacher's notes. If your music theory needs brushing up contact Ted at 33 Humber Crescent, Sutton Leach, St Helens, Merseyside WA9 4HD. Tel: (0744) 818761.

BULLETIN BOARDS GROW

THIS month I thought I would take a look at some of the developments and events of the past year. Not only did modems become faster during 1991, but the number of bulletin boards started by enthusiastic hobbyists grew considerably. This in turn led to increased competition between different boards, each trying to recruit members.

There are many factors that people who are new to comms weigh up when it comes to deciding which board to log on to. Probably the foremost questions concern the location of the board, or how much it costs to log on to it. Although there are now hundreds of bulletin boards up and down the country, there will not necessarily be one within local calling distance.

However, many of the larger boards now support various types of networking, of which the most common is Fidonet. I described this in more detail in my February 1991 column when it was still fairly new in this country. It essentially means that you can post an electronic message on one board and it will be echoed around the country. You can thus log on to one or two regular boards, safely knowing that you are also keeping up to date on events and gossip all around the country, just by checking Fidonet conference areas on the board.

Most of the Archimedes-run boards now seem to be using The Serial Port's *ArcBBS*, which has become something of a standard – maybe because there are no other Archimedes host systems available. If you know otherwise, then we would like to know about it. This standard host system means that most bulletin boards use the same general

menu structure – again this is helpful for new users in that most commands use the same keypresses such as F for file areas and G for goodbye.

Coupled with faster modems and offline readers, you can really cut down your phone bill by following a few simple guidelines. Make a quick note of what you want to obtain from a bulletin board when you log on – perhaps you want to see what new messages are there, download a couple of files or send a message to your friend Fred. By deciding what you want to do before you actually dial up the board, you may discover that you can program most of your online session into your comms package, especially if you can program a script file for it. I intend to cover script languages, such as those found in *ArcTerm* and *ArcComm*, in future comms columns.

CALLING AT THE CRYSTAL JUNCTION

THIS month's featured bulletin board is Crystal Junction, based near Dudley in the West Midlands. Although it is running on a PC it contains numerous areas that may be of interest to Acorn users, including a detailed BBC download section, although as yet there is no Archimedes telesoftware.

There is also quite a detailed area on genealogy, so if you are trying to trace your family tree or know someone who is, you may find a host of useful software you can download.

One of the most impressive things on the Crystal Junction board is the selection of online games. *Empire* is a massive space game along the lines of *Startrek*. *Casino* is a full featured casino which contains various card games such as *Draw Poker*, *High/Low* and *Blackjack* and also a horse racing game.

If your comms software can support ANSI graphics, then you are in for a real treat here as high resolution graphics are

POP IN FOR A GAME OF BLACKJACK

used for these games. Each card contains user defined graphics to depict the suit, so rather than just seeing numbers, actual graphics are used.

A number of message bases are also provided, together with access to Fidonet. You can call Crystal Junction on (0384) 441929 if you set your software to ANSI, 8N1.

● Do you run a bulletin board that you would like to see mentioned on this page, or perhaps you would like a mention for a board that you have just discovered. Tips or recommendations will be welcomed and, of course, shared with fellow Acorn users. Send details to the address opposite.

Paul Vigay

EVERY PICTURE CAN TELL A STORY

THE RESPONSE to my request for readers to send in their graphic images has been very good. They can be split into three categories: those drawn with art packages, those produced using a rendering package, such as Clares' *Illusionist,* and those created with readers' own programs.

Perhaps the most interesting one so far (and definitely the weirdest) is a picture called Elsewhere by Mike Williams. This was produced entirely with Mike's own software and bears a close resemblance to the art of William Latham, an acclaimed artist who works mainly on purpose-built graphics workstations. It just goes to show what the Archimedes can do.

Due to lack of space, we are only able to print one of the pictures received each month,

ELSEWHERE: WACKY HOME-MADE GRAPHICS

although we will try to fit as many as possible on to the monthly subscribers' disc.

This month's disc includes the above, Magus from B Adlington and Warrior from Steven Nisbet, all compressed using *Compression.* The PD CFS reader is included on the disc to decompress them. A £20 prize goes to the one published on this page, £10 for each of those placed on the monthly disc.

MOVING IMAGE

FOLLOWING on from the success of its range of monochrome and colour scanners, Irlam Instruments has ventured further into the world of digitising with the Moving i-Mage Multimedia System.

The system can display real-time full-colour pictures directly on the desktop. Dedicated video hardware is used to achieve uninterrupted scaling and panning of the image.

Full 24-bit colour is used, giving a picture made up of 256 out of any of 16,777,216 colours. Because the picture is displayed entirely by hardware, it makes it possible to show full 24-bit colour images, even in 16-colour screen modes.

The Moving i-Mage consists of a single half-width podule into which the digitiser is plugged. The actual podule is a specially designed bus that allows fast communication between the computer and digitiser. The latter is removable from the bus card to allow future low-cost upgrading and expansion.

Control over brightness, contrast, saturation, hue and

RGB balance is all performed in software. An application allows users to incorporate the digitiser's facilities in their own programs.

The Moving i-Mage contains its own VRam (Video Ram) which can be addressed directly to produce captioning and other special effects. Because of this, the hardware can be used as a 24-bit colour graphics card, capable of operating within the desktop.

Uses for the Moving i-Mage include any application where real-time, full-colour motion video is required, including computer-based training, video editing and multimedia.

Although the Moving i-Mage is not cheap at around £1000, it stands up well when compared to similar systems on other micros, such as the Apple Mac and PC. It has been designed with the professional market in mind, and should prove a welcome addition for those wishing to increase their Arc's graphic capabilities.

Contact Irlam Instruments, 133 London Road, Staines, Middlesex TW18 4HN. Tel: (0895) 811401.

VECTOR RELEASE

HOT on the heels of Computer Concepts' *ArtWorks* comes 4Mation's *Draw* alternative, *Vector.* Written by Jonathan Marten, *Vector* contains all the features found in *Draw,* plus a host of enhancements.

Included among the new features is Path Merge which allows a number of lines to be merged into one, with moves separating each line. This is different to grouping lines and greatly reduces the amount of memory required.

A Replicate facility allows any object, or group of objects, to be repeated anywhere in a drawing. Rather than just making a copy of the object, Replicate retains only one description of the object, and uses tokens to represent the object elsewhere in the drawing. This greatly reduces the size of a file containing multiple objects. At the time of going to press, *Vector* was still undergoing development and so no price has yet been fixed. Contact 4Mation, 14 Castle Park Road, Barnstable, Devon EX32 8PA. Tel: (0271) 25353.

Rob Miller

If it's got to work...

Small

Computer

Systems

Interface

...it's got to be one of ours

Each hard disc comes complete with the following FREE software:
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Idle West Riding of Yorkshire BD10 9TE
Tel: 0274 620423 Fax: 0274 620419

QUALITY   RELIABILITY

Genesis Plus

multimedia software is simply...

Genesis Plus creates linked pages of information which can contain text, graphics, music, speech and sounds. Genesis Plus has been designed to be easy to use for all ages, from primary school children to teachers, thereby opening opportunities for pupils, parents and teachers to use IT to aid the development of creative learning across the curriculum.

The program is fully multitasking and intuitive to use, frames are simply drawn on a page into which text can be entered directly or imported from any program which produces text files. Genesis Plus will also accept data in a wide variety of formats including scanned and digitised images, video camera output (via a genlock card or digitiser), drawfiles, Euclid files, Ace films and sound samples including those from Oak Recorder. Genesis Plus comes complete with full documentation for those who wish to explore the great potential of multimedia.

Genesis Plus works like a book in that a project can consist of one page or many pages. Each page can combine words, pictures, graphics, speech and sounds. These can all be linked to related pages of information as in a database, or the project can be viewed by flicking through in both directions as though it were a book.

Genesis Plus can also be used as a simple desktop publishing package, as it supports outline fonts, and has the ability to import scanned images to produce professional books, pamphlets, and magazines.

Genesis Plus differs from Genesis II in that while you can run applications written in the powerful Genesis II scripting language, you cannot edit the script language element of the applications. Genesis Plus includes sophisticated data compression which works automatically, enabling the user to store much larger files on floppy disc and removes the necessity for constantly changing discs.

Any existing Genesis projects can be converted automatically to run on Genesis Plus.

...the easiest to use

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COMPATIBILITY   PERFORMANCE

NEXT MONTH

BBC ACORNUSER

3D DESIGN SPECIAL

We zoom in on the Archimedes' reputation for producing high quality art and graphics

FLIGHT DESIGNER

Simis, the company responsible for designing *Interdictor*, has released the building blocks that allow you to design your own flight simulator

3D CONSTRUCTION KIT

If you want to create three-dimensional, interactive graphic images, then Domark's *3D Construction Kit* is for you. Don't miss our review

GRAPHS AND CHARTS

We look at a selection of programs to help you to display your information more effectively

Watch out for the March issue of
BAU – available February 13 1992

PLUS

KARMA

It's ready...no it isn't...yes it is! *Flight Trainer*, the first part of the long-awaited space game, *Karma*, has arrived. We put it through its paces

NOTATE

If you want to turn your Arc music into score sheets, *Notate* from Longman Logotron is the answer. Find out why it could be music to your ears

FONT BENDING

Why keep your text on the straight and narrow? We review several font applications that allow you to twist your words

REGULARS

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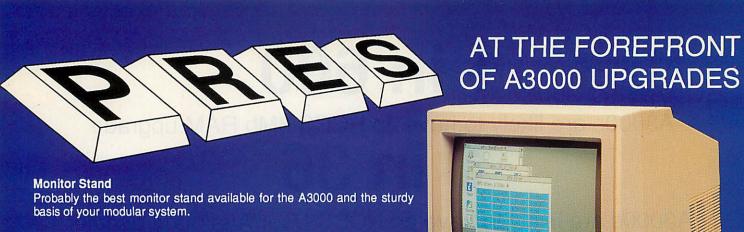
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STAR LETTER £15

I thought the following experience I have recently had with the *Hard Disc Companion* software from Beebug might be of interest to other readers, particularly if their system is fitted with a Computer Concepts Laser Direct Hi-Res printer as mine is.

Basically, both the *Backup* and *Restore* utilities from Beebug and the *PrinterHR* driver have in common, in name only, a relocatable module called Compress. This means that you cannot have both applications resident and operational in the system at the same time. Indeed if, like me, you finally manage to get the *Backup* utility to run by RMKILLing the *PrinterHR* compress module, then you must quit the *PrinterHR* driver. Leaving the driver resident and then attempting to print something, results in a severe system crash requiring a reset.

As my system is used regularly by inexperienced users it is not a situation I like to leave lurking on my Archimedes. I thought Acorn had guidelines and rules governing this use of module names?
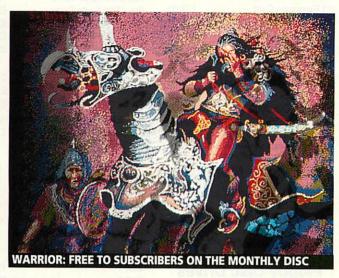
Alan Stout
Tetbury
Gloucestershire

Acorn has records of module names, but only those which the third party developer have given. It does encourage Independent Software Vendors to use unique names to avoid such clashes, but some still slip through the net.

You will be pleased to hear that Beebug is aware of this problem and has recently upgraded its *Hard Disc Companion*. Among other things the upgrade has removed the need for the Compress module. Upgrades from the original cost £15 plus VAT. Risc Developments, which sells the new version, is on (0727) 40303.

ELITIST VIEWS

Over the last few weeks I have received a number of comments about my part of the *Elite* review (*BBC Acorn User* December 91). Some of these comments have been favour-

able, although many are of the opinion that I was too harsh.

I would like to point out that the criticisms I raised should be taken along with the heading of the piece: 'The Case Against...'. I believe that because Roger Hall wrote more of a review than 'The Case For...' many people think that my piece was also a full review and that I have a very low opinion of the game. This is far from the truth – *Elite* is *Elite,* and will always be a classic. In my piece I was trying to point out some of the ways in which the Archimedes version could have been improved. But then again, the game is called *Elite* and not *Elite 2* so perhaps I was expecting too much.

Many thanks to David Braben, the co-author of the original *Elite,* for pointing out there are concave ships in the game, as in his original BBC version – I'd never noticed!

David Lawrence
Canterbury
Kent

... TO CATCH A CROOK

I have been thinking that as viruses become more common on the Arc simply writing inoculation programs may not solve the problem.

What about creating a virus to kill viruses? They would reproduce in the same way but would delete themselves after copying twice, therefore allowing an exponential population increase. Instead of having harmful effects themselves they would seek and

destroy known harmful viruses. A friend suggested that there would be a problem when you wrote new versions as they would attack each other, but I regard this as ideal; only the best killers would survive! This will probably give rise to malign virus killing viruses, but I reckon this is an inevitable step as these things evolve.

Colin Turner
Bangor
N Ireland

Even though this is a fascinating idea we don't know of any recent new viruses. Perhaps this is to due to the new laws, or maybe the people who write them have finally grown up.

FONTS A LOT

I was most interested to read the article *Character Reference* (*BAU* November 91) on the subject of adding extra fonts. I use *Acorn DTP* and would like to be able to change or extend the range of fonts I can use. Your explanation of altering the configuration file is quite clear, as is the explanation of how font names from different sources vary.

However, what you do not say is whether a complete list of the standard font numbers (some of which are listed in the article) is available, and if so where can I get such a list?

T Johnson
South Normanton
Derby

A full list of Venturer font numbers is only available in the Venturer manual.

THE PRICE IS RIGHT?

I have just read Graham Bell's article on the A5000 (*BAU* December 91). At the risk of upsetting those who regard the Archimedes with religious fervour, let's cut the hype.

To a PC user like me who has had a BBC Model B and who wants an A5000, it sounds a fine machine. Acorn will probably sell a few hundred thousand over the years. However more than five million copies of Windows 3 have been sold this year, so at least that many PCs run windows.

The A5000 is overpriced compared to a similarly-specified 386SX by about 20 percent, or £300. For A5000 money, PC buyers are looking at seriously powerful 386DXs with 4Mb Ram, 33Mhz chips and colour monitors that A5000 owners would love to have. With the current price war 486 PCs will be at A5000 prices soon.

Put bluntly, the A5000 is not competitive in price and performance. Acorn knows this and has always targeted niche markets too small for the PC manufacturers. As I want a computer for my young children, I will probably end up paying over the odds for an A5000 in order to use the education software. But if someone ever writes an Archimedes emulator for the PC then, bye bye Acorn.

John Tebbit
Headcorn
Kent

Quality is sometimes a more crucial factor than price. You get what you pay for, John!

DISC DIRECT

I have just begun buying *BAU* from my local newsagents, but I can't yet afford a subscription. How can I obtain one of the programs so I don't have to type it in?

John Adams
Winchester
Hampshire

Individual discs can be obtained from our mail order house using the form on page 81. However a subscription (see page 33) is a cheaper solution in the long run, as the discs come free!

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Books (No VAT)

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Archimedes Assembly Language	£14.95
Archimedes Operating System	£14.95

The above books have accompanying discs add £5 for 5.25", £7 for 3.5"

A3000 Technical Guide	£29.95
Acorn DTP Advanced U.G.	£14.95
!Help - Sherston	£7.95
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q I have just ordered a new A5000 computer, but I now wonder if I will be able to use my treasury of older DFS format discs that I have built up since 1983. I know I can add 5.25in drives but will they read DFS? Perhaps I could use the serial link between the Archimedes and my BBC Model B?

D. Lewin
St Albans
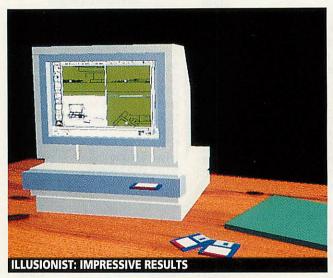
A There are a number of disc utilities available to enable you to read BBC DFS discs on your new Archimedes. *ArcDFS* by Dabs Press (PO Box 48, Prestwich, Manchester M25 7HF) is a full implementation which will perform all the functions of DFS, including formatting and using a DFS Ram disc from within the Risc OS Wimp environment.

If you add a 5.25in interface, *ArcDFS* can also read and write to the additional drive. Before you can connect a 5.25in drive, you will need to purchase a suitable interface. Your local dealer can supply one of these for around £35. Alternatively, you can use the serial link to transfer software. The disadvantage is that you will need access to both the Archimedes and BBC in order to link them together. Again, Beebug can supply suitable software, together with a connecting lead.

Q I have recently fitted The Serial Port's graphics enhancer to my Archimedes and wondered if there is any software available that can take advantage of the extra colours provided?

Steve Pratt
York

```
  10 REM > FontDemo
  20 MODE 12
  30 text$="HELLO THERE "+CHR$(17)+CHR$
(1)+"PAUL"
  40 SYS "Font_FindFont",0,"Trinity.Med
ium",36*16,36*16,0,0 TO handle
  50 SYS "Font_SetFont",handle
  60 SYS "Font_SetPalette",,0,8,0,&0000
0000,&FFFFFF00
  70 SYS "Font_Paint",handle,text$,&14,
100,100
```

FIGURE 1: CHANGING FONT COLOURS

ILLUSIONIST: IMPRESSIVE RESULTS

A Since the Graphics Enhancer was launched a number of software houses have considered the option of modifying existing programs and adding support to future programs. Minerva and The 4th Dimension are two companies who seem particularly interested in the added realism that 24-bit colour has to offer. Clares Micro Supplies has already produced *Illusionist*, its 3D rendering package that offers full support for the enhancer and produces impressive results.

Q I am trying to get to grips with using outline fonts on my A3000. I have managed to print text in various colours using SYS commands but cannot manage to change colour within a string. Is there any way I can insert control codes into a string of text to change the colour? I have tried the following line which just produces the numbers on screen;

Stext="Hello 17,40
my name is Graham"

Graham Conridge
Bedford

A The problem really stems from how you control the colours used for anti-aliasing the fonts. Obviously if you want fully anti-aliased fonts in a 16-colour mode you will only be able to use one colour (in 16 shades) effectively. If you only use one colour for the fonts, they may look slightly more jagged around the edges but will allow you to use multiple colours on screen at once. The program in figure one demonstrates this.

Line 20 allows you to enter your text. Inserting CHR$(17), followed by a character between one and seven allows you to change colour – in this case green (colour two). Lines 30 and 40 will look for the font and set it for future font operations, while line 50 sets up colour eight to be used as a font colour (see page 1460 in the PRM). Line 60 plots the line of text on the screen at co-ordinates 100,100. By modifying this code slightly it should be possible to turn it into a procedure for inserting into your own programs.

Q I have been using *Maestro,* supplied with my Archimedes, which I find very useful for musical compositions. However, I find the range of internal sounds rather limited. I have EMR's *Creations* disc of additional instruments, together with a percussion module.

I cannot seem to get *Maestro* to recognise any of the new instruments which I have loaded by typing *RMLOAD <module>. Am I doing something wrong and is there an easy way to convert EMR *Soundsynth* files into relocatable modules ?

M. Locke
Crewe

A In order for the Archimedes to recognise a file as being a sound instrument, any sound samples have to be created as a relocatable module, which includes various information at the beginning to tell the computer that what follows is a sound. EMR's creations discs, together with *Sound-Synth* itself, are in a slightly different format, which requires some additional commands to be issued before *Maestro* will recognise them. First, you will need to locate and load EMR's WFS module, which is supplied with *SoundSynth*. Having installed this, you need to load your sound samples via the WLoad command.

For example, if you have two modules called Piano and Harp you can load them by typing the following

commands;

```
*WLOAD Piano
*WLOAD harp
*WINSTALL
```

The *WINSTALL command will install the samples as valid modules in your computer. You can then select them as normal instruments, using *Maestro*. Note that some very long samples may need extra space allocated to them via the *WADDRESS command. You should consult the *SoundSynth* manual for a more detailed description of this command.

Q I have found that sometimes when I move the mouse around, the pointer does not always go in the direction I want. Could this be a fault with my mouse or does it just need cleaning?

Rachel Bidwell
Clapham

A First, it is worth checking to see if the lead is plugged into the computer correctly, as spurious pointer movements can sometimes be caused by bad connections in the socket. The mouse can also pick up bits of fluff and dust which can make the plastic ball become smoother and prone to slipping. The cure for this is to carefully remove the ball by unscrewing the small screw holding the clip. Wash it carefully with warm, soapy water. Sometimes leaving it to soak over night can help. Dry and replace the ball, which should then make better contact with the spring rollers inside the mouse.

Q I have a BBC Model B which has recently been used mainly for games up until now. However, I now have a need for some wordprocessing ability and want to know if such facilities exist for the BBC or is it time to upgrade to a more powerful machine?

Andrew Brown
Market Harborough

A First, the BBC Model B is fully capable of quite powerful wordprocessing capabilities. However, you need to consider how much burden is likely to be placed

on your computer and, if as a side effect of doing wordprocessing, you are likely to need more powerful applications in other areas, such as databases and more elaborate desktop publishing (DTP) uses.

Two powerful wordprocessors exist for the BBC B; *Wordwise* and *View*. Both offer a host of advanced features and are available in varying incarnations, depending upon what peripherals, such as hard discs and printers, have been added to your machine.

One of the main differences is that *View* offers 80 column editing, which means that what you see on the screen is what gets printed on your printer.

Wordwise, on the other hand, shows the text in the easier to read Mode 7 display and only converts to an 80 column display when you 'preview' the text. A more advanced version of *Wordwise*, called *Interword*, is also available, which is highly recommended for the additional money. A decent local dealer should be able to show you both running, to help you make up your mind.
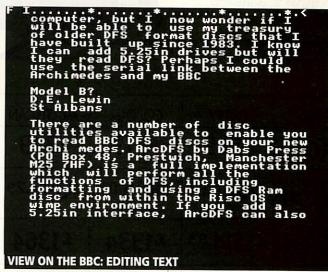
Q I have *Impression Junior* and about five discs full of different fonts. Is is possible to load all the fonts at the same time?

Ashley Cox
Berkshire

A Yes you can – although to gain the full benefit of multiple fonts you should install them on a hard disc. The way to do this is to create a !Fonts directory. You may want this to go in your root directory, if it is frequently used.

The easiest way to achieve this is to 'drag' the !Fonts directory from your original *Impression* disc into your hard disc directory window. Next, open the !Fonts window by double-clicking the left mouse button on it while holding down the SHIFT key. Do the same to your first font disc.

Each of the fonts on your font disc will be contained

VIEW ON THE BBC: EDITING TEXT

within its own directory, for example; Trinity, Corpus and so on. Simply drag each of these directories from your floppy disc on to your newly opened hard disc directory. Repeat this for each font discs. Now, each time you load !Fonts, all fonts will be present for use.

One side effect to note here is that some packages (such as *Edit*) don't like too many fonts being present. The way around this is to use the technique described in last month's column.

Q I have just bought a second hand disc drive for my BBC Model B. I wish to connect it to my existing drive, which already has a dual cable on it. Can I simply plug the new drive in, or do I have to change any links inside the drive first ?

John Fairweather
Chelmsford

A It is quite likely that both drives are set up to behave as drive zero. This means that if you connected them together each would 'argue' as to which was in use. To avoid this you must change a drive select link in the second drive to select it as drive one. The links are usually a small bank of dip switches or dil sockets and labelled ds0, ds1, ds2 ...

The second thing you need to do is to remove the termination resistors in the drive half-way down the cable, so that only the drive at the very end of the cable contains them. These are usually very close to the actual ribbon cable socket on the drive PCB and look like a small black IC with grooves on its side. If unsure, your local dealer should be able to help.

Make sure that power is disconnected while you perform this task.

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ROLAND		SKETCHMATE	
DXY-1100	£494	GRX-300	£2560
DXY-1200	£625	GRX-400	£3425
DXY-1300	£829	DPX & GRX Include	
DPX-2500	£2348	12 months on-site	
DPX-3500	£2960	maintenance	

ARCHIMEDES ACCESSORIES

NEW Multitasking RISC OS	£28
3.5" 800K 2nd Floppy Drive (305/310)	£109
5.25" 800K External Floppy Drive	£84
I/O Podule (Analogue & User Port & 1MHz Bus)	£75
MIDI add-on to I/O Podule	£27
MIDI Expansion Card	£64
Econet Network Board	£43
IEEE Interface Adaptor	£265
16 Bit Parallel I/O Card	£193
Software Developers Toolbox	£147
Floating Point Unit	£449
SCSI Adaptor Expansion Card	£159
Keyboard Extension Lead	£5
2 Podule Backplane	£24
4 Podule Backplane	£37

HARD DISK DRIVES (ST506)

20Mb for 410 ST506	£159
40Mb for 410 ST506	£235
53Mb for 410 ST506	£POA
A3000 20Mb + Podule	£335
A3000 40Mb + Podule	£449

SCSI HARD DRIVES FOR A400
Supplied complete with controller card.

52Mb Internal	£348
105Mb Internal	£549
170Mb Internal	£829
210Mb Internal	£899

COMMUNICATIONS

Amstrad SM2400 V22BIS	£120
Miracom WS4000	£96
Miracom WS3000 V22BIS	£225
Pace Linnett Plus	£98
Pace Linnett 1200 V22	£150
Pace Linnett 2400 V22BIS	£188
Pace Linnett 32	£366
Hearsay comms software	£48
BBC/Master Modem Cable	£14
Archimedes Modem Cable	£14

BBC MASTER SYSTEM

Acorn Master 128 Computer
Cumana CDX400 Dual Drive
Microvitec Colour Monitor
Two Tier Monitor Stand.

£679

BBC B and MASTER ACCESSORIES

Turbo 65C102 Add-on-Module	£113
Econet Module for Master	£44
Twin ROM Cartridge for Master	£12
Master Reference Manual I (No VAT)	£13
Master Reference Manual II (No VAT)	£13
Master Advanced Ref Manual (No VAT)	P.O.A.
64K Upgrade Kit for B +	£31
Acorn 1772 DFS Complete Kit	£47

MASTER 128 CUMANA DISC DRIVES

5.25" 200K Single 40T No PSU	£64
5.25" 200K Single 40T With PSU	£79
5.25" 400K Single 40/80 Switchable No PSU	£79
5.25" 400K Single 40/80 Switchable With PSU	£89
5.25" 400K Dual 40T No PSU	£125
5.25" 400K Dual 40T With PSU	£149
5.25" 800K Dual 40/80 Switchable No PSU	£159
5.25" 800K Dual 40/80 Switchable With PSU	£179
3.5" Single Drive No PSU	£64
3.5" Single Drive With PSU	£79
3.5" Dual Drive With PSU	£125
3.5" + 5.25" 40/80 Switchable	£169

BBC MASTER

MASTER 128K Micro incl. Acorn's View, Viewsheet, ADFS, BASIC Editor & TERMINAL plus FREE OFFER (see below) **£399**

FREE OFFER

A 5.25" Double Sided, 40/80 track switchable 400K Disc Drive complete with cables and a Utilities disc incl. 2 games, plus

Gemini's OFFICE MATE & OFFICE MASTER packages on Disc consisting of: Database, Spreadsheet, Beebplot graphics. Accounts packs: Cashbook, Final Accounts, Mailist, Easyledger, Invoice & Statements, Stock Control.

FREE with every BBC Master purchased from us during January

Add-Ons & Accessories

Econet Module for the Master	£45
Twin ROM Cartridge for Master	£9
Quad ROM Cartridge for Master	£14
Master Reference Manual I (No VAT)	£14
Master Reference Manual II (No VAT)	£14
Master Advance Ref Manual (No VAT)	£17
64K Upgrade Kit for B+	£32
Acorn 1772 DFS Kit complete	£49
ECONET Upgrade Kit for BBC B	£42
ALL ECONET UPGRADES Available	
ARIES' IEEE Interface for BBC B & Master	£238
Morley Teletext Adaptor with ATS Rom	£99
Ecolink	£270

Z88 Portable Micro

£179
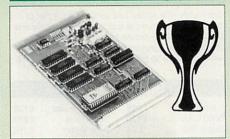
FREE

With every Z88 purchased from us, we are giving away absolutely FREE, a Z88 to BBC Interface Link, 4 rechargeable batteries and a compact Mains Battery Charger worth £38.

Z88 ACCESSORIES

32K RAM Pack or 32K EPROM Pack	£16
128K RAM Pack or 128K EPROM Pack	£32
512K RAM Pack	£86
Z88 Eprom Eraser Unit	£38
Z88 Spellmaster for Pipedream	£40
Z88 Carrying Case	£8
Z88 Computing Book	£9.95
AA Nicad Rechargeable Battery	£1.50
Battery Charger Compact & Fast	£6
Z88 Serial Printer Cable	£8
Z88 Parallel Printer Cable	£18
Z88 to Archi Link	£15
Z88 to BBC Link £8 • Z BASE	£56
Z88 to PC Link II £27 • Z TAPE	£42
Z88 to Macintosh £32 • Z TERM	£42
Z88 Mains Adaptor £9 • Z88 Modem	£114

Archi Real-Time Digitiser
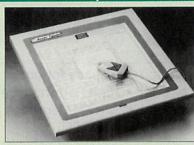
Now supplied with NEW RISC OS Version Software

Watfords' Archimedes Video Digitiser is the most sophisticated digitiser ever designed for a micro. It provides a fast and flexible means of capturing images from a video camera or recorder for display and manipulation on the Archimedes range of Micros. Off-air televison signals may also be digitised via a video recorder or TV tuner. Please write for further details.

Price £139

A Set of Colour Filters for colour image grabbing using a video camera **£16**

Archi Graphic Tablet

The Archi Graphic Tablet offers performance and accuracy comparable to other tablets priced at well over £400, and has the useful addition of a liftable cover, which can hold tracing material or menu templates securely. The package is supplied complete with sophisticated Archi software. (Now, fully LinCAD compatible. Recommended by Linear Graphic for use in Education).
(FREE this month, PC Mouse Drivers & Art package)

Special Price £175
(Price includes Tablet, Leads, Software & Puck) Stylus Optional Extra **£15**
Archi Graphic Tablet Junior. Working area 9" x 6". Price includes Stylus **£110**

Disc Plonker Rack

When using ones micro, there is a tendency to have more than one Disc on the desk. This exposes them to the hazards of fingerprints, scratches, dust, coffee and an untidy desk. Why not protect your valuable data from all these hazards with the help of our extremely handy and low cost DISC PLONKER RACK. Holds up to eight 5.25" discs.
Protection at Only: **£2**

Acorn & Watford DFSs

Watford sophisticated DFS ROM	£16.00
Watford DFS Kit complete	£69.00
We will exchange your existing ROM for Watford's ultimate DFS ROM at only	£12.00
DFS Manual (comprehensive)	£6.95
Acorn DNFS ROM	£17.00
Acorn ADFS ROM only	£25.00
Acorn 1772 DFS ROM Kit	£49.00

(The single Density DFS system is now old technology. Like Acorn, Watford too have decided to replace it with the their more up-to-date 1770 DDFS interface. We have informed most of the software houses of this decision in order that they can ensure compatibility with our highly sophisticated and fully Acorn compatible DDFS).

Watford's MkII 1772

Single/Double Density DFS

Many of our customers have wanted to use our superior DDFS and Acorn ADFS together. Now our Mk II DDFS Board with its 1770 Disc Controller, has been adapted to allow the use of Acorn ADFS as well. It also has all the commands of the Acorn's 1772 DFS, plus the added features.
Added features include:
- Acorn ADFS compatible – Use ADFS on our DDFS board.
- Tube host Code – No longer any need to have the DNFS in your machine to use Co-Processors, even the CoPro and Master 512.
- Auto 40-80 Track sensing – no need to fuss with 40/80 track switches (even works with protected disks).
- An extremely powerful 8271 emulation – ensuring compatibility with almost all software.
- New low profile – small footprint board.
- Fits with all third party ROM boards.
- Option to double the speed of file handling operations – BPUT and BGET.
- Operates in both single and double density modes.
- OSGBPB has been recoded, increasing still further the speed of file handling.

Please note that not all DDFS's are capable of providing either the full 80% storage increase or of allowing a file the full size of the disk – Ours allows both of these!
If you already have a DDFS (any manufacturer), and wish to upgrade to our MkII version, then simply return your existing ROM and DDFS board and we will supply the new DDFS for only £39.00.

- SPECIAL PRICE **£44.00**
- DDFS Manual (No VAT) **£6.95**
- We will exchange your existing DFS Kit for our sophisticated DDFS for only **£30.00**

Please note, as the MkII DDFS is a hardware and sofware upgrade, it is not possible for existing Watford DDFS users to simply exchange the ROM for the new version.

3M – Diskettes

3M – SCOTCH Diskettes with Lifetime warranty from Watford Electronics your 3M Appointed Distributor

10 x 5.25" S/S D/D 40T (744)	£5
10 x 5.25" D/S D/D 40T (745)	£5
10 x 5.25" S/S D/D 80 Track (746)	£7
10 x 5.25" D/S D/D 80 Track (747)	£7
10 x 5.25" 1.6M D/S D/D High Density for IBM XT and AT	£9
10 x 3.5" S/S D/D 40/80 Track	£7
10 x 3.5" D/S D/D 40/80 Track	£7
10 x 3.5" Double Sided High Density	£13

Top Quality 3.5" & 5.25" Diskettes

To complement our range of Quality Discs and Disc Drives. WE are now supplying SPECIAL OFFER packs of 10 Lifetime guaranteed discs. Each disc has a reinforced hub ring. Supplied complete with selfstick labels and a Plastic Library Disc Box.

10 x M3 3.5" D/D D/D 80 Track	£7
10 x M9 3.5" D/S High Density	£12
10 x M4 5.25" S/S D/D 40 Track	£5
10 x M5 5.25" D/S D/D 40 Track	£5
10 x M7 5.25" D/S D/D 80 Track	£7
10 x M8 5.25" D/S H/D Hi-Density	£9
M2 3" Double Sided	£2.50 each

CREDIT CARD 24 HOUR Ansaphone Hot Lines (0923) 250234 or 233383

Microvitec Monitors

- 1431 – Standard Resolution Monitor £169
- 1451 – Medium Resolution Monitor £209
- Cub3000 Medium Res for A3000 £189
- 1441 – High Resolution Monitor £359
- Dust Cover for Microvitecs £5.50
- Touchtec 501 Touch Screen £239

Now 3 years Parts & Labour warranty on all Microvitec Monitors

Multiscan Colour

● Eizo 9060S	£389	● NEC 6FG	£1525
● Eizo 9070S	£579	● Taxan 770LR	£362
● NEC 3FG	£370	● Taxan 775	£362
● NEC 4FG	£465	● Taxan 795	£402
● NEC 5FG	£850	● Taxan 875	£669
● VIDC Enhancer Board	£25		

(P.S. Taxan 795 monitor is supplied with a FREE VIDC enhancer board)

Aries AlphaScan Monitor

Pound for Pound, the AlphaScan VGA Multiscan monitor provides the maximum performance and greatest flexibility of any 14" colour monitor for the Archimedes micro.

Its multiscan circuitry provides automatic adjustment for frequencies between 30 and 60KHz horizontal, and 50 and 90Hz vertical. Its 0.28mm dot pitch high resolution tube provides super sharp text graphics, while a high speed (70/72Hz) refresh rate provides a flicker-free display easing the eye strain. The Multivideo VIDC Adaptor supplied (free) with the monitor allows high resolution operation in all screen modes.

£325

Philips Monitors

- **BM7502** 12" Hi-res Green Monitor £67
- **BM7522** 12" Hi-res Amber Monitor £67
- **CM8833** 14" Med. Res Colour Monitor £165
- Dust Cover for Philips Monitors £6

STAR BUY

- PHILIPS 14" Medium Res, dark glass, attractively finished Colour Monitor. A push-button switch toggles between Hi-Res monochrome green text mode and full colour display. (Please state the type of Connecting Lead you require).

ONLY £163

Refurbished Monitors

Philips 14" Refurbished Colour Monitors, same specification as the 'Star Buy' Monitors above £119
(Offer valid while stocks last)

Spare Monitor Leads

BNC Lead for Zenith or Philips	£3
Skart Monitor Lead	£5
RGB lead for TAXAN Monitors	£3
Archimedes Colour Monitor Lead	£7.50

Anti Glare VDU Screen

These extremely effective, easy to install, 12" & 14" VDU screens eliminate harmful glare, improves contrast on colour monitors. Increases productivity in offices. A must for wordprocessor users.

£12

Aries 2000 Colour Monitor

This attractively finished, etched screen medium res monitor is supplied complete with built-in speaker, volume control and video output. All controls are located on the front panel for ease of use. Ideal for BBC, BBC Master, Archimedes and Amiga.

A bargain at £159

Watford VIDC Enhancer

This unique VIDC add-on board for the Archimedes, caters for all types of Multiscan and VGA monitor and mode requirements. There are 2 versions to suit all requirements. The multimode software supplied, provides all the new modes for the selected monitor type, including the now standard Computer Concepts modes. With VGA monitor, you are no longer restricted to a few modes. A WIMP application supplied on disc, allows new modes to be designed and existing modes to be modified for particular monitors.

Super VGA VIDC Card: This provides support for both VGA and Multisync monitors. A unique electronic design allows the horizontal and vertical sync to be buffered and have the polarity changed under software control

£45

MultiVideo VIDC Card: As above but for MultiScan monitors only.

£25

Panasonic Printers

● KX-P1123	£130	● KX-P1654	*£335
● KX-P1124i	£176	● KX-P1695	£274
● KX-P1170	£100	● KX-P2624	*£350
● KX-P1624	£274		

* Price includes 12 months On-site warranty

Cut Sheet Feeders

P36 – 1124/24i	£79	P37 – 1123/70/80	£69
P38 – P1624/95; P2624			£129

Buffers

P12 4K Buffer Board for KX-P1081	£55
P14 32K Buffer P1123/24/70/80 P1540/92/95; P1624/54/95	£16

Serial Interfaces

P19 for P1123/24/24i/70/80/1624/54/95/2624	£49

Citizen Printers

● 120D Plus	£100	● 124D Printer	£145
● PN-48	£209	● Swift 24E	£249
● Swift 9	£145	● Swift 24X	£299
● Citizen 224	£185		
● Prodot Cut Sheet Feeder			£120
● PN48 Ribbons			£3.50
● Swift 24 Colour Option			£29
● Swift 24 Ribbons Black £4		Colour £13	
● Swift 24X Cut Sheet Feeder			£125
● Citizen/Archimedes Colour Printer Driver			£15

Integrex Colour Jet

● Colour Jet 132 Printer	£469
● Paper Roll	£6.50
● BBC Screen Dump Software	£10
● Colour Cartridge	£21
● Black Cartridge	£12.40
● 100 A4 OHP transparencies	£55
● 8K Serial Interface Optional	£123

Star Printers

● LC15	£173	● SJ48 Inkjet	£175
● LC20	£103	● XB24-200 Colour	£299
● LC24-10	£137	● XB24-250 Colour	£359
● LC24-15	£240	● XB24 Colour kit	£29
● LC24-200	£168	● ZA200 Colour	£236
● LC24-200 Colour	£207	● ZA250	£299
● LC200 Colour	£146		

Star Accessories

Cut Sheet Feeder

LC10/200/24-10	£65	LC15/LC24-15	£125
XB24-10	£80	XB24-15	£139

Serial Interfaces

8K Ser LC-200; LC24-200; FR10; FR15; XB24-10; XB24-15	£55

Paper Roll Holders

LC-200; LC24-200; LC24-200 colour	£29

Buffers

32K Ram Card for LC/XB24-10; 15; LC200	£55

Ribbons

LC10; LC10-II; LC15	Black £4;	Colour £6	
LC-200; LC24-200	Black £5;	Colour £12	
XB24-10; XB24-15	Black £5;	Colour £12	

Laser Printers

All Laser Printers include 12 months On-site maintenance

● Canon LBP-4+	4ppm	£575
● Canon LBP-8 III	8ppm	£970
● Canon LBP-8 IIIR	8ppm	£1445
● Canon LBP-8 IIIT	8ppm	£1345
● Epson EPL4100	6ppm	£569
● Epson EPL7500	6ppm	£1165
● HP Laserjet III	8ppm	£1015
● HP Laserjet IIID	8ppm	£1720
● HP Laserjet IIIP	4ppm	£705
● HP Laserjet IIIsi	16ppm	£2695
● Panasonic KX-P4420	8ppm*	£620
● Panasonic KX-P4450i*	11ppm*	£930
● Panasonic KX-4455 Postscript	11ppm*	£1455
● Panasonic KX-P4430 Satin Print		£POA
● Star LP-8 III 2	8ppm	£1249
● Star LP-8 III	8ppm	£915
● Star LP-8 Star(post)script	8ppm	£1149
● Star LP-4	4ppm	£565
● Star LP-4PS Postscript	4ppm	£779

* Now with 2 years On-site warranty

Laser Toners

Canon 2, 3 & 4	£46	KX-P4420/50	£19
Epson GQ	£13	Laserjet HP IIP & IIIP	£42
EPL7100	£82	Laserjet II/D, III/D	£48
Star LP-8	£56	Qume Crystal (3)	£42

Laser RAM Upgrades

● IIP & III 1MB	£56	● EPL7100 256K	£39
● IIP & III 2MB	£88	● GQ5000 512K	£42
● II & IID 1MB	£64	● KX4420/50 1M	£75
● II & IID 2MB	£99	● KX4420/50 2M	£115
● II & IID 4MB	£146	● KX4420/50 4M	£195
● Canon LBP4 1M	£105	● Star LP8 1M	£139
● Canon LBP8 2M	£125	● Star LP8 2M	£275

Laser Drum & Developer

● Epson Drum	GQ5000	£93	EPL7100 £129
● Panasonic 4420 Drum		£60	Developer £59
● Panasonic 4450 Drum		£93	Developer £80
● Qume Drum		£76	Developer £56

Jetpage Postscript Cartridge

● HP IIP/III	£239	IID & IIID	£240

Various Add-Ons

Laserjet Appletalk Interface	£139
HP Adobe Postscript	£399
Jetpage Postscript for Laserjet 2P	£235
Jetpage Postscript for HP 2P/3	£229
Pacific Page Postscript	£259
HP Premier Font Collection	£28
Jetfont Superset for II & IID	£129
JF Superset International for IIP & III	£145

Hewlett-Packard Printers

• # Desk Jet 500	£299	• Paintjet XL	£1089
• Desk Jet 500 Col.	£481	• Quiet Jet Plus	£384
• Desk Jet Cartridge	£14	• HP Think Jet	£265
• Paint Jet Colour	£435		

Now 3 years extended Parts & Labour warranty

• Paintjet Cartridges Black £19; Colour	£25
• Desk Jet 500 256K RAM cartridge	£129
• HP Epson FX Emulation Cartridge for Desk Jet	£59
• Desk Jet Unlimited (Book No VAT)	£19.75

Canon Bubblejet Printers

	Printer	CSF	D'ble Bin	Ink Cart
BJ10EX	£192	£43		£16
BJ300	£340	£88	£65	£12
BJ330	£385	£110	£79	£12
• Spare Battery pack for BJ10E				£33

NEC Pinwriter Printers

• P20	£180	• P70	£425
• P30	£240	• P90	£635
• P60	£335		

Cut Sheet Feeders

P20 £59; P30 £75; P60 £85; P70 £129

Epson Printers

DFX5000	£1079	LQ1060 Colour	£599
DFX8000	£1979	LQ1070	£319
FX850	£268	LQ1170	£438
FX1050	£340	LQ2550+	£679
LQ200	£155	LX400	£102
LQ450	£172	LX850	£142
LQ570	£210	LX1050	£208
LQ860 Colour	£449	SQ850	£432
LQ870	£368	SQ2550	£625

Cut Sheet Feeders for

LX400/800/850/LQ400/500/550	£69
EX800/FX800/850/LQ800/850	£130
FX/LQ 1000/1050/SQ850	£159
LQ 2550 £390 SQ2550	£390

Tractor Feed for

LQ800 £44; LQ850/FX850 £69; LQ1050/FX1050 £85; LQ2500 £90; LQ2550 £90.

Accessories

• EX800/1000 Colour Option	£45
• EX800/1000 Colour Ribbon	£14
• LQ2500 Colour Option	£65
• Multifont Card for LQ550/850/1050	£95

Epson Printer Interfaces

All these interfaces fit inside the printer

RS232	£28	RS232 + 2K Buffer	£52

Printer Leads

BBC Centronics 4' long	£5
BBC Centronics 6' extra long	£7
Compact's Special Centronics Lead	£7
Nimbus Centronics Lead	£6
IBM/Archimedes Parallel Lead 6'	£4
IBM/Archimedes Parallel Lead 5 metres	£10
IBM/Archimedes Parallel Lead 10 metres	£15
Double Ended 36 way Centronics Lead 4'	£7
Double Ended 36 way Centronics Lead 6'	£9
MSX Centronics Parallel Lead 4'	£12
RS232 Leads (Various)	P.O.A.
IBM Keyboard extension lead coiled	£5

Concept Keyboards

Standard A3 Keyboard with BBC Software	£143
Standard A4 Keyboard with BBC Software	£117
Archi A3 Keyboard	£144
Archi A4 Keyboard	£118

Plotters

• HP7440A	£415	• HP7475A	£592

Roland Plotters

• DXY1100	£495	• DXY1200	£625
• DXY1300	£825	• DXY2500	£2345
• DXY3500	£2955	• Sketchmate	£310
• Roland plotter Pens, Fibre tip			£7.50

Listing Paper (Perforated)

• 1,000 Sheets 9.5" x 11" Fanfold Paper	£7
• 2,000 Sheets 9.5" x 11" Fanfold Paper	£11
• 1,000 Sheets 9.5" x 11" NCR 2 Part Fanfold	£21
• 1,000 Sheets 15" x 11" Fanfold Paper	£9
• 2,000 Sheets 15" x 11" Fanfold Paper	£16
• 1,000 Sheets true A4 Fanfold Paper 70gms	£11
• 2,000 Sheets true A4 Fanfold Paper 70gms	£21
• Teleprinter Roll (Econo paper)	£4

(All our Fanfold paper is Micro perforated leaving a smooth clean edge when the tractor feed strips are detached.)

Carriage 1K Sheets £2.50, 2K Sheets £3.00

Printer Labels

(On continuous fanfold backing sheet)

1,000 90 x 36mm (Single Row)	£6.00
1,000 90 x 36mm (Twin Row)	£6.25
1,000 90 x 49mm (Twin Row)	£7.50
1,000 102 x 36mm (Twin Row)	£6.75

Laser Printer Labels on A4 Sheets

3750 70 x 29mm (3 Rows)	£13.50
3000 70 x 37mm (3 Rows)	£13.25
2625 70 x 42mm (3 Rows)	£13.00

Printer Ribbons & Various Dust Covers

Type	Ribbons	Dust Covers
BBC Micro	–	£3.50
BBC Master	–	£4.00
Archimedes Micro pair	–	£9.00
Citizen 120D	£2.75	£4.50
DMP2000	£2.75	£4.75
DMP4000	£3.75	£4.85
EX800/1000	£3.50	£5.00
RX/FX80/85/800/MX80	£2.95	–
FX/MX/RX100/1000	£3.95	–
Kaga/Taxan KP810/815	£3.25	£5.00
LQ400/500/550/800/850	£3.25	£6.00
LQ1050/LQ2500	£4.00	–
LX80/86/800/850	£2.75	£4.50
LX400	£3.50	£5.00
M1009/GLP	£2.95	£3.75
NEC P2200	£4.50	£5.00
Panasonic KX1080/81	£3.25	£4.75
Panasonic KX-P1124	£7.00	£5.00
Star LC24-10	£2.95	£6.00
Olivetti Ink Jet Cartridges (set of 4)	£6	

Original Panasonic Ribbons

Guaranteed to last 3 million characters

P110 for KX-P1081, 1592 & 1595	£6		
P115 for KX-P1180	£7	P145 for KX-P1124	£7
P140 for KX-P1540	£8	P155 for KX-P1624	£8

Colour Ribbons for KX-P1081, 1592 & 1595
Brown, Blue or Red **£9 each**

Professional Printer Stand

The professional printer stand takes hardly more space than your printer. Due to the positioning of the paper feed and re-fold compartments ie. one above the other, the desk space required for your printer functions is effectively halved. Its ergonomic design ensures smooth paper flow and automatic refolding.

80 Column version £24 (carr. £3)
132 Column version £29(carr. £4)

Universal Printer Sharers/Changer

Connect up to 5 Micros to 1 printer or 5 printers to 1 Micro with our combined, Sharer/Changer switch boxes.

Standard Low Cost Type

Connects	Serial	Parallel
• 2 to 1	£10	£11
• 3 to 1	£13	£14
• 5 to 1	£16	£17

Professional Type

Connects	Serial	Parallel
• 2 to 1	£17	£18
• 3 to 1	£22	£25
• 5 to 1	£34	£38

Cables extra at £6 each

2 Way Compact Printer Switch

A handy 2 way printer switch. Enables one micro to be connected to 2 printers or vice versa.
Parallel **£18**; Serial **£17**
(Cables extra at £6 each)

Auto Printer Sharer Switch

Connects	Serial	Parallel
2 to 1	£40	£45
4 to 1	£62	£49
8 to 1	–	£89

256k Multi Spooler

These Auto Parallel Printer Sharers have built-in 256K of Printer Buffers. They can be used as Auto Sharers, Printer Buffers or both.

• 2 In/2 out	£135	• 4 In/2 out	£169
• 8 In/1 out	£199		

Compact Converter Units

Serial to Parallel **£36** Parallel to Serial **£37**

Laser Direct
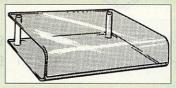
• Laser Direct Qume 6ppm complete	£779
• Special High Res Card 600 DPI for Canon LPB 4 & LPB 8 Laser Printers	£325
• LPB 4 Printer plus High Res Card	£899
• LPB 8III Printer plus High Res Card	£1299

Perspex Printer Stand

Give your Computer System a touch of Class with our elegant, smoke finished Perspex Printer stand.

80 Column version	**£16** (carr £3)
136 Column version	**£20** (carr £4)

Continued➡ ➡ ➡ ➡ ➡ ➡ ➡ ➡ ➡ ➡

QUEST MOUSE Mk III

- Quest Mouse III & Quest Paint — £59
- Quest Mouse III, Quest Paint, AMX Stop Press & Pagefont — £89
- Quest Mouse III only — £30
- Quest Paint Software only — £34
- Quest Font Disc (22 Text Fonts) — £15
- Quest Mouse Mat (Red or Blue or Green please specify) — £3
- Quest Colour Dump Disc – This new software allows you to print direct from Quest Paint to your Integrex Colour Printer — £18

(P.S. Quest Paint is not compatible with BBC Compact)

Quest Paint is the winner of the BBC Acorn User 1990 Award for the Best Art/Graphics software

ConQuest

Quest combined with ConQuest and Acornsoft GXR ROM make up THE MOST POWERFUL drawing packages available for the BBC range. Quest Paint is able to take advantage of almost any additions to your machine, such as Shadow or Sideways RAM. ConQuest takes this principal even further, by utilising the otherwise normally incompatible Sideways RAM facility by holding pictures in them.

ConQuest ROM Package — £30
(Price includes software in ROM and a comprehensive Manual).
(Not Compatible with BBC Compact)

ARCHI Mk II MOUSE

An extremely reliable replacement mouse for Archimedes Micro — £32

Quest – Tracer ball

An attractively finished, extremely reliable, mouse replacement, input device. Requires very little desk space. Connects directly to your BBC B, BBC Master or Archimedes Micro.

QT-10 BBC/Master Version — £25
QT-20 Archimedes Version — £26

RB2 Marconi TRACKER BALL

RB2 (AMX/Quest compatible) — £36
RB2 including Quest Paint — £69
RB2-A for Archimedes — £37

THE NEW Mk III AMX MOUSE

- **AMX Mouse plus Super Art** — £54
  (Please specify for BBC, Master or Compact)
- AMX MOUSE ONLY — £29
- AMX SUPERART Package — £29
- AMX STOP PRESS – A Desktop publishing software. Works with Keyboard, Joystick or a mouse — £25
- PAGE-FONTS – Over 20 Fonts for use with AMX Pagemaker — £13
- AMX DESIGN (ROM) — £34
- AMX XAM Educational — £15
- AMX EXTRA EXTRA — £16
- AMX MAX A gem of desktop (ROM) — £20
- MOUSE MAT — £3
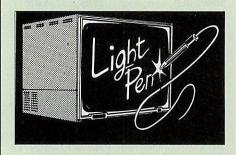
WE Mouse House

Treat your mouse to a cosy Mouse House. This handy little gadget solves the problem of where to store your mouse when it is having a rest. Made of sturdy plastic, the WE Mouse House attaches to the side of your computer, monitor, disc drive or desk.
It protects it from damage when not in use, yet within easy reach when you need it again. At £4 it does not cost a rodent's ransom.
Price £3

Our Mark II Light Pen is the very latest in light pen technology. It is totally insensitive to local lighting conditions and works with many different monitors. The pen only responds to the High Frequency light produced by your monitor/TV. An LED indicates when valid video data is being produced. A conveniently located switch is also fitted. (Price includes FREE software Disc and Operating Manual)
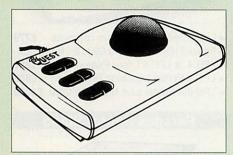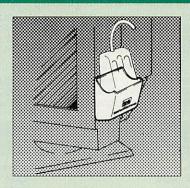
Only £19

Fleet Street Editor

Software pack for BBC Compact	£22
Fonts N Graphics Disc Utility	£13
XTRA Admin	£12
Walt Disney	£12

BEEB VIDEO DIGITISER

"Test Bureau Approved for Use in Education"

Using any source of composite video (colour or monochrome) and the Watford Beeb Video Digitiser, you can convert an image from your camera into a graphics screen on the BBC Micro. This uses the full graphics capacity of the BBC micro in modes 0, 1 or 2. The video source may be a camera, video recorder or television, and is connected via the video output socket. The software supplied includes a sophisticated, fast screen dump routine.
Images produced can be compressed, stored to disc, printed on an Epson compatible printer, directly used to generate graphics, analysed for scientific and educational use or converted to other formats e.g. Slow Scan TV or receiving a picture from a remote camera using a modem. The output from the digitiser exactly matches the graphics capability in each mode, with up to 8 levels of grey in mode 2. The unit connects into the User Port and automatically scans a complete picture in 1.6 seconds.

£99

(BBC B+ and Master compatible, except Master with Econet)
(Price includes) Digitiser Unit, Software in ROM & a Comprehensive Manual)

Beeb Hand Scanner

Hand-held Scanner for the BBC Micro

Watford Electronics are pleased to announce the launch of the first hand held scanner for the BBC Micro. HandScan is a compact unit which will allow photographs, diagrams, or any other documents to be digitised quickly and easily, to then be used in a desk top publishing package, art program, or even in your own Basic programs! These useful devices have been available for faster and more expensive micros for some time, but only now is Watford Electronics able to offer the BBC Micro computer.
The HandScan plugs directly into the 1MHz bus on the BBC while a comprehensive set of utilities provided by the sophisticated ROM firmware. The scanner has a resolution of either 100 DPI or 200 DPI when accuracy is essential. Pictures as wide as 4" may be scanned in mode 0 and various types of dithering may be selected to simulate the grey levels of a scanned picture.
All necessary software has been included in the firmware to allow the scanner to read images directly into our Wapping Editor with little more than the click of our mouse. The digitised picture may then be incorporated into your magazine, newsletter, report or any other document.

Beeb HandScan & Firmware — £125

**Winner of the BBC Acorn User 1990
Award for the Best DTP/Word Processor**

The Wapping Editor

The Wapping Editor from Watford Electronics represents a breakthrough in Desktop Publishing for the Beeb. The package includes a 64K ROM containing ALL the software needed to get into print fast; a very sophisticated graphics module, professional quality typesetting software, a word processor, a comprehensive font editor for designing your own typefaces, and a variety of printer dumps. This mouse-driven system is designed for the BBC B, the B+ and Master computers and will take full advantage of any Sideways and Shadow RAM that may be fitted. It will run under DFS, ADFS and Network filing systems and requires as a minimum just a single 40 track drive.

Included with the system is a utility disc containing several high quality fonts, various utilities and a ROM image of a Support ROM. A comprehensive 100 page manual completes the package. The Support ROM contains routines to allow an area to be rotated to any angle or distorted to any four-sided shape. Also included are facilities to draw ellipses at any angle and sectors, segments and arcs (in Master or BBC B with Acorn GXR). Another of the features of the Support ROM is a 'Turbo DFS' which gives DFS access times comparable with those of ADFS.

Page Layout Section

The Wapping Editor may be used to create pages of any size from an A6 to a full A3 page. If none of the eight default page types suit your purpose, the stand-alone page creation program may be used to create pages to your own requirements. By using proportionally spaced fonts and genuine microspacing it is possible to print over 150 characters across an A4 page. A unique feature of the Wapping Editor is the 'A5 x 2' page size allowing two A5 pages to be printed side by side onto a single A4 sheet.

The graphics module incorporates the facilities like: pencil, brush, airbrush, polygon, circle, eclipse, fill, cut & paste, etc.

Text may be typeset, either justified or unjustified, in any font anywhere on the page. Simply select which font and text document you wish to use, and pull out a rectangle on the page where you want the text to be – it's as simple as that! Multiple columns may be printed just as easily and a special 'expand' feature may be used to expand the microspacing so that the document exactly fits the space defined.

Word-Processor

The integral word processor is the ideal tool for producing your text documents, although text can of course be read in from any of the other popular word processors such as View, Wordwise etc.

The Font Editor

The font editor module will allow you to design your own typefaces or to modify the ones provided on the utility disc. This sophisticated editor has numerous functions designed to take the tedium and frustration out of producing good looking, well balanced fonts. Each character may be individually proportionally spaced and characters of any size up to 16 x 16 pixels may be defined.
 Pictures may also be 'grabbed' from a video source by using the Watford BEEB Video Digitiser.

Wapping Editor Software Pack	**£59**
Wapping Editor plus Mouse	**£79**

(Wapping Editor only works with Master Compact if a Mertec Expansion box is fitted)

Wapping Art Disc

Over 250K of clip art to cut and paste into your Wapping Editor pages. Pictures include maps, transport, people, media, sport, games etc.
Two 'ratio' screens for use with hi-res and rotated A5 pages to ensure images are not distorted when printed out.

Music writing symbols in the form of pattern and brush for quick production of manuscripts are included together with staves.

There are two prepared hi-res pages layed out for printing labels, both single and double width. Ready made label designs are included but these can be easily replaced with your own designs.

A Mode 0 screen dump routine is also included. To pack such a large amount of data onto the discs the screens have been compressed and routines to compress and expand Mode 0 screens are included on both discs. Using the packing routine you can archive large numbers of screens onto a single disc.

£15

Wapping Font Disc 1

Sixteen additional fonts, including smaller version of Oberon and Daisy and two new sizes of the standard font for the Wapping editor.
Also included are three Mode 0 screens containing giant 'headline' fonts to cut and paste to create extra smooth headlines.
Supplied complete with instructions.

£12

Wapping Font Disc 2

This new addition to our Wapping range of DTP software provides you with additional 23 fonts for the Wapping Editor DTP pack. (80 track discs only).

£13

Archi A4 Scanner

This most advanced Archi A4 image scanner is supplied complete with ROM based podule software. Features provided include facilities for zooming in on an image and inverting the image in X and Y directions, saving and printing of the sprite created. Interactive help is supplied using the !HELP application on the Acorn applications discs.
The 216mm scanning width can cope with both desktop scanning of single sheets, photographs, diagrams, etc., with its fast ten page automatic document feeder, but it can also detach from the feeder to become a convenient hand-held full page scanner for larger documents or pictures.
Scanned image control can be freely adjusted in increments of 10 dots per inch from 100 up to 400 dpi resolution with 64 levels of grey scaling. A built in shading controller and manual brightness control achieve optimum image clarity.
Unlike some scanners, which use a red light source, the Watford scanner uses a yellow/green source which vastly improves the light/dark contrast, thus eliminating the effect where any red-based colours are faded down to white and so do not show up in the scanned image.
All these features and facilities combine to make the Archi Page Scanner the fast and convenient way in which to add that extra impact, interest and clarity to documents, reports, instruction sheets, manuals, news letters, etc., from your Archimedes DTP package.
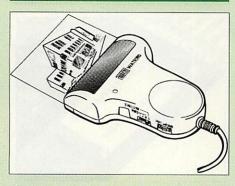
New Low Prices:

Archi A4 Scanner	**£349**
Sheet Feeder for above	**£95**
Scanner + Sheet Feeder	**£419**
(Dealers Inquiry welcome)	

Computer Concept Scanlight

● Scan-Light A4	**£375**
● Scan-Light A4 + Sheet Feeder	**£475**
● Scan-Light Junior mono	**£178**
● Scan-Light Junior 256	**£215**

Archi Mk II
Hand Scanner

Watford Electronics is now able to offer a complete hand held scanning package, possibly the most essential addition to any desk top publishing system, for only £149. The package includes the most comprehensive utility software available for the Archimedes, a high quality hand held scanner, and all necessary documentation to get you going straight away.

SCANNER

The scanner is capable of scanning up to an amazing 400 dots per inch (DPI)! The scanning area is 4" wide, and the height is only limited by the maximum amount of memory available. The dot resolution may be switched to 100, 200, 300 or the maximum 400 dpi. One of four operating modes may be selected offering either pure monochrome scanning, or one of three grey level modes. The grey level modes use different size dither patterns to represent up to 16 shades of grey. There is also a dial to allow the "brightness" to be adjusted over a wide range, in order to optimise the quality for any specific image. The scanner interface is a standard, single width, expansion card (podule) which plugs into the Archimedes' backplane. The socket on the rear panel connects the scanner by 1.8 metres of cable.

SCANNER SOFTWARE

Full use is made of the windowing and the multi-tasking facilities of RiscOS. The software is sup-plied in a 64Kbyte ROM located on the interface board. The scanner appears as a small icon on the desktop icon bar, and the software is retrieved from the ROM simply by clicking on that icon. As you scan a page, the image appears in the scanning window on the screen, scrolling up in real time. The other facilities included in the software are.

Cropping and scaling to any size including stretch-ing and squashing in X and Y direction separately.

Colour tinting.
X and Y flip.

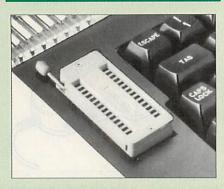Edge detection which turns solid objects into outlines.

Selective directional copying which allows features (i.e. lines or text) to be made thicker or thinner.

Scanned images may be saved as sprite files or transferred directly into other RiscOS applications (DTP, Draw, Paint) simply by dragging the sprite file into the application's window. Sprites may also be generated using anti-aliasing. This greatly improves picture quality and is particularly effective when scanning material with a range of grey tones, such as photographs. Images can be printed on any printer that is supported by a RiscOS printer driver, with optional settings for portrait or landscape modes, image scale and positioning. Images are printed using the full resolution of the printer and are not limited to the screen resolution.

On-screen help is provided via the RiscOS interactive help facility. Calls are also provided in the ROM for users wishing to write their own software, incorporating the use of the scanner.

AHS-4 Archi 300/400 Version	**£149**
AHS-3 Archi A3000 Version	**£169**

Sideways ROM ZIF Socket System

Allows you to change your ROMs quickly and efficiently, without opening the lid. The ZERO INSERTION FORCE (ZIF) socket is located into the ROM Cartridge's position.

● Very simple to install. NO SOLDERING required. The ZIF (Zero Insertion Force) eliminates the possibility of damage to your ROM pins when inserting & extracting.

● The low profile of the socket allows unrestricted access to the Keyboard.

● All data and address lines are correctly terminated to ensure correct operation of suitable ROMs with the BBC micro. We also supply a purpose designed see-through storage container with anti-static lining, allowing you to store up to 12 ROMs, protecting them from mechanical and static damage.

● This versatile hardware solves the problem of running out of socket space. Simply lift the ROM from the ZIF & insert a different one (No pulling or pushing of Cartridges. It is a must for professionals and Hobbyists alike.)

● BBC, B and B+ compatible.

ONLY £18

BBC B Low Profile Cartridge System

Complete System consists of: Low profile ROM Cartridge, Socket housing, Cable assembly, 5 labels and a library storage rack for the BBC B.

● Complete System	£11
● Spare Cartridges	£2.75
● Spare Rack	£1.65

ROM Cartridges for the BBC Master

Will also accept the new larger Piggy Back ROMs like: Interword, Interbase, Quest, Conquest, etc

Twin **£8**; Quad **£13**
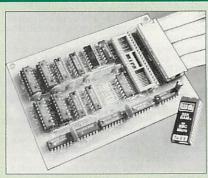
User Port Splitter Unit

Gone are the days when you had to plug and unplug devices from the User Port. This extremely useful little device allows two units to be connected to the User Port simultaneously, and select between them simply by toggling a switch. This device is particularly useful for those people using Quest Mouse and the Watford Video Digitiser or any similar combination

Excellent Value at £22

32K Shadow RAM/Printer Buffer Card Expansion Board

A MUST FOR WORD PROCESSING

Simply plug the ribbon cable plug into the 6502 socket and gain a massive 32K of extra RAM.

● While word processing, you don't wait for a slow printer, type in text while printing and save on expensive printer buffers.

● "VIEW" Wordprocessor users can now type in letters in 80 columns and have up to 28K bytes free – 5 times as much as normal.

● In WORDWISE (or WORDWISE-PLUS), preview in 80 columns with the full 24k of text in memory. This product is recommended as an ideal complement by Computer Concepts.

● Combine GOOD GRAPHICS and LONG PROGRAMS. Use the top 20k of the expansion RAM as the screen display memory, leaving all the standard BBC RAM free for programs. Benefit from MODE 0/1/2 graphics and 28k of program space.

● Use the full 32k or the bottom 12K of the expansion RAM as a printer Buffer. (P.S. Only 12K printer buffer can be used with Wordwise & WW+, due to the way they are written).

● Unique facility to turn ROMs off and on again.

Only £54

(Price includes a comprehensive manual and the ROM)

NEW

Commander Joystick

Watford Electronics' new Commander Joystick for the BBC B and Master 128K has a unique dual mode of operation giving selective free floating or self centring fully variable control in both X and Y axis directions. Commander is particularly good for flight simulation and drawing programs.

Features:

● Direct connection to BBC Analogue input port – no interface needed.

● Fully compatible with all BBC Joystick controlled games programmes.

● Switchable springs allow selection of floating or centring operation.

● Trim adjusters for both X and Y axes for fine centre adjustment.

● Convenient stick mounted fire button with additional base buttons.

Price: £15

ARIES CORNER

B-32 Shadow RAM Card

Like the BBC B+, the B32 provides 20k of shadow screen RAM and 12k of sideways RAM. Unlike the B+, the B32 has simple software commands which allow the user to reconfigure the RAM as 16k of shadow RAM and 16k of sideways RAM, or all 32k as sideways RAM.

With the B32, the programmer gets up to 28k of RAM available for Basic, Logo, Cobal, Forth, Lisp and BCPL programs in any screen mode. The business user gets extra memory for View, ViewSheet, Wordwise Plus, Interword and many other applications. For advanced applications, the scientific user gets access to a massive 47k of data storage using the Acorn approved ★FX call.

Sideways RAM enables you to load sideways ROM images from disc, allowing you to have a large library of sideways ROMs (subject to the copyright holder's permission) stored on disc. The B32's sideways RAM can also be used to extend any operating system buffer (such as the printer buffer) or to load tape programs into a disc system.

The B32 simply plugs into the 6502 processor socket on your BBC micro – no flying leads to connect and no soldering. Provision of the onboard ROM socket means that the Aries-B32 control ROM does not use up one of your existing ROM sockets.

● Recommended by Computer Concepts for use with their Inter series of ROMs.

Price: £59

Aries B-12 Sideways ROM Board

The B-12 provides a total of twelve sideways ROM sockets (the four in the original machine are replaced by the twelve on the board), all fully accessible by the MOS sideways ROM system. In addition, there are two sockets for sideways RAM, giving up to 16k of RAM using 6264 static RAM chips.

If you do not have a B32 or B20, a small adaptor module (the Aries-B12C) is available at a nominal cost

Price:	Aries B-12	£36
	Aries B-12C	£5

Aries B-488 IEEE-488 Interface Unit

The Aries-B488 is an interface unit to enable the BBC micro to control and monitor IEEE-488 bus systems. The IEEE-488 bus (also known as the 'GPIB or 'HP IB') is the standard method of interconnecting programmable laboratory instruments and control equipment. Using the B488, up to 15 devices may be connected in a single high-speed data network.

£238

Voltmace Joysticks
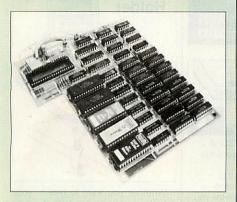
Delta 3B Single Joystick	£10
Delta 3B Twin Joysticks	£15
Delta 3C Joystick for Compact	£10
Delta 14B Single Joystick	£11
Delta 14B/1 Adaptor Module	£12
Transfer Software Disc-Tape	£7
Delta-Cat A mouse eliminator Joystick for the Archimedes	£24

Delta Base B

Analogue aircraft style yoke Joystick to run in the analogue port of the BBC B & Master 128

£25

BOOKS
(No VAT on Books)

15 Hr Wordprocessing BBC/View	£6.95
15 Hr Wordprocessing BBC/WW & WW+	£6.95
30 Hour BASIC (BBC Micro)	£12.95
1st Word Plus Rel. 2 Manual	£10.00
A3000 Technical Reference Manual	£29.00
Acorn DTP A Guide to	£17.00
Advanced User Guide for BBC	**£10.95**
Archimedes 1st Step – Beginners Guide	£9.95
Archimedes Assembly Language	£14.95
Archimedes BBC Basic Guide	£20
Archimedes DTP Manual	£10.00
Archimedes Operating System	£14.95
Archimedes Risc-Os Programmers	
Reference Manual	£79.00
Arm Assembly Lang. Prog. Manual	£15
Assembly Language Quick Ref.	£21.95
BASIC 2 – User Guide	£2
Basic V – A Dabhand Guide	£9.95
BBC Basic Guide (Archimedes)	£19.95
BBC Micro – Within the	£11.95
BCPL User Guide	£9
C Big Red Book of	£8.95
C – A Dabhand Guide to	£14.95
C Programming Lang. 2nd Edition	£24.95
COMAL – Introduction to	£9.50
Deutsch Direkt! (Book only)	£5.95
DISC FILING SYSTEM (DFS)	
Operating Manual for BBC	**£6.95**
FORTH on the BBC Micro	£9.95
ISO-PASCAL Reference Manual	£9.95
Master 512 Guide – Dabs Press	£9.95
Master Operating System	£12.95
Master Reference Manual Part 1	£14
Master Reference Manual Part 2	£14
Master Reference Manual – Advanced	£17
MINI OFFICE II – A Dabhand Guide	£9.95
Mouse User Guide to BBC Micro –	
the Complete	£5.95
Example Programs on Disc for above	£4.95
PASCAL Programming	£10.95
Risc OS Style Guide	£9.95
RISC Technical Manual 260 pg	£14.95
The Epson FX-KAGA PRINTER	
Commands REVEALED	**£5.95**
Understanding Interword –	
A Beginners Guide	£4.95
View 3.0 User Guide	£10
View Guide (View 2.1)	£5.00
View, Viewsheet & Viewstore – Mastering	£12.95
Viewsheet & Viewstore Dabhand Guide	£12.95
VIEW Dabhand Guide	£12.95
Viewsheet User Guide	£10
Viewstore User Guide	£10
Z88 – A Dabhand Guide	£14.95
Z88 Computing	£9.95
Z88 Magic	£14.95

BOOKS for IBM
PC & Compatibles

1-2-3 For Business	£25.95
1-2-3 Mastering Release 3	£22.95
1-2-3 Mastering – 2nd Ed.	£20.95
1-2-3 Quick Reference	£8.45
1-2-3 Using – Rel. 3	£25.95
8086/8088 Ass. Language Quick Ref	£8.45
8086/8088 Programming the	£17.95
Accountancy software in Business – Using	£14.95
Agenda – Using	£21.95
Aldus Pagemaker	£27.95
Aldus PageMaker – Using	£21.45
Amstrad 9512 – Using the	£10.95
Amstrad Basic 2 User Guide	£9.95
Assembly Language Quick Ref	£8.45
Autocad 4th Ed – Mastering	£31.50
Autocad – Inside Release 11	£28.95
Autocad – Inside 6th Ed	£27.95
Autocad – Inside 6th Ed	£32.45
Autocad – Mastering Through Rel II	£28.95
C Introducing	£12.95
C Programming Language 2nd Ed	£26.95
C – Teach Yourself	£19.95
Clipper – Using 2nd Ed	£22.95
Computer Users Dictionary	£9.95
Corel Draw 2nd Ed Mastering	£25.50

Corel Draw Quick Ref Thro V1.2	£7.95
Corel Draw made easy	£24.95
Corel Draw v2 Quick Ref	£8.45
dBase 3/4 Complete Ref	£27.45
dBase III Plus – Complete Reference	£19.95
dBase III Plus Handbook 2nd Edition	£22.95
dBase Instant Reference (III & III+)	£10.95
dBase IV – Handbook	£21.95
Desk Jet Unlimited	£19.95
DOS & BIOS Function – Quick Ref Guide	£7.95
DOS Instant Ref.	£9.75
DOS Instant Reference (up to 3.3)	£6.95
DOS Power Tools	£46.45
DOS – Programmers Ref. Manual 2nd Ed	£25.95
Excel for Windows – Quick Ref.	£8.95
Fax – Management with	£7.95
FAX – Managing with	£12.95
Framework III – Mastering	£24.95
GW Basic Users Guide & Ref	£12.95
Hard Disc Instant Ref	£10.95
Hard Disc management – Quick	
Reference Guide to	£4.95
Hard Disc – Using Your	£27.45
IBM PC & PS/2 – Inside the 3rd Ed	£21.70
Microsoft GW BASIC	
Microsoft Windows 3 – Using 2nd Ed	£20.95
Microsoft Windows Illustrated	£21.95
Microsoft Word 5 _ Using	£20.45
MS-DOS – ABC's of 2nd Ed.	£17.95
MS-DOS Bible 3rd Edition	£24.95
MS-DOS First Book	£15.50
MS DOS for Beginners	£17.45
MS-DOS Quick Ref Guide 5	£8.95
MS-DOS – Running 4th edition	£19.95
MS-DOS – Supercharging 2nd Edition	£17.95
MS-DOS Users Guide 3rd Edition	£27.95
MS-DOS – Using	£21.95
MS-DOS 5 – Quick Start	£18.45
MS-DOS 5 User Hand Book	£19.95
MS-DOS 5 – Upgrading to	£14.95
MS-DOS 5 Using	£29.95
MS-DOS Tricks & Tips	£16.45
Netware User Guide	£23.95
Networking Personal Computers 3rd Ed.	£20.95
Norton Utilities – Inside the	£22.95
Novell Network – Mastering	£27.95
Novell Network – The ABC of	£21.95
Novell Network – Using	£27.45
PageMaker on IBM PC – Using	£22.95
Pagemaker – Using	£22.95
PCs & Compatible Computers for	
Beginners	£14.95
PC Crash Course 2.0 2nd Edition	£19.95
PC Tools – Quick Ref	£8.45
Programming Guide to EGA & VGA Cards	£25.95
Quattro – Mastering Pro 3	£21.95
Quattro Pro III – Using	£25.95
Quatro Pro Quick Ref.	£8.45
Smart – Using	£21.45
Smartware II – Mastering	£22.95
Smartware II – Using	£27.45
Smart, tips, tricks and traps (QUE)	£22.95
Supercalc 5 – Using	£21.45
Supercalc Professional	£17.95
Symphony Made Easy	£19.95
Symphony – Using Special Ed.	£27.45
Symphony 4th Edition – Mastering	£24.95
Turbo C Bible	£27.95
Turbo C++	£22.95
Turbo Pascal 5 – Using	£22.95
Turbo Pascal – Advance Techniques in	£22.95
Turbo Pascal Using	£27.45
Unix – Using	£27.45
Upgrading & Repairing PC's	£27.45
Ventura Mastering – 2nd Ed.	£22.95
Ventura Publisher – Using	£22.95
Ventura – Instant Reference	£10.95
Ventura – 3rd Edition	£24.95
Window Programming 2nd Ed	£27.95
Window 3.0 Programming	£27.95
Window 3.0 Quick Ref.	£7.95
Word for Windows made easy	£15.95
WORD for Windows – Using	£22.95
Wordperfect 5 – Using	£25.95
Wordperfect – Quick Reference V5	£8.45
Wordperfect 5.1 – ABC's of	£18.95
Wordperfect 5.1 – 1st Book of	£15.50
Wordperfect 5.1 – Mastering	£24.95
Wordperfect 5.1 Quick Start	£18.45
Wordperfect 5.1 – Using Special Ed	£25.95
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BBC discs and delete, re-name, lock
and unlock BBC files, all on PC's.
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assembler and is run directly from PC
or MS-DOS. The Beeb DOS utility can
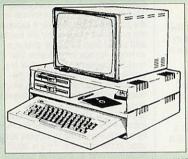be run from floppy disc, hard disc or
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★INFO

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HIGH FLIER
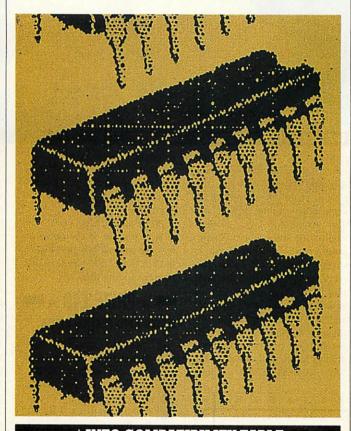
This is a submission from **Andrew Jones** of Portsmouth. Quite simply, Andrew's little offering draws clouds and as we seem to have a long running nature theme, we thought it worthy of publication. Also, we could not resist the chance to publish a program that had Save Cloud as a menu option!

To tell the truth, Andrew's original program (which was written in Basic V) is not listed in the magazine, although you can find it on the monthly disc. Instead, in yellow pages, there is an Arm code version (*McCloud* – as in Machine Code Cloud) and an eight-bit version (*Cloud8* – one less than cloud nine). Although these have both been written from scratch, they do rely heavily on Andrew's original cloud algorithms.

The actual cloud plot routine could be described recursively, although the algorithm used here is actually iterative. To draw some clouds, PROCclouds is called. This should be provided with three parameters; weather is a value between zero and 15, the larger the number the more thundery the clouds. Low numbers produce light, fluffy cumulus. High numbers give an impression of large cumulo-nimbus. The density option controls the density of the clouds. It can can go down to about 0.2. With lower values, the routine breaks down – try it and see. The upper limit is about 2 – any

higher than this and the picture no longer resembles clouds. Low numbers tend to give an even spread of cloud, more like summer cumulus. High numbers give more variation in cloud texture. The final parameter scale controls the size of the square of sky plotted. Eight is the maximum and gives a square 256×256. In other words scale is the $\log^2$ of the square size.

Because of the speed of the 32-bit version, it is possible to change these values in real time hence the extra front-end code in that version. It has a menu down the right hand side of the screen that shows the current settings for the various parameters. Clicking on a parameter with Select will increase its value and redraw the cloud with the new settings. Because the cloud is plotted randomly each time, you can't, unfortunately, see a weather system developing, instead you simply get examples of clouds with those parameters. To draw another cloud with the same settings, click in the Draw box.

Fairly obviously, Save allows you to save the current cloud as a sprite and Exit leaves the program. The BBC version takes many minutes to plot, so you'll just have to twiddle with the variables to see the different effects! As you can tell by the handful of CALLs, there's a small lump of code associated with the BBC version, this is used for peeking, poking and translating the screen. You only need to assemble this code once by running *CloudSrc*.

Mode 9 is used by the Archimedes version and the palette is redefined to contain a range of blues (for the sky) and greys (for the clouds). Of course we can't do anything nearly as colourful on the Beeb, so the tried and tested method of using Mode 2 and arranging the colours in brightness order is used here. To get

★INFO COMPATIBILITY TABLE

LISTING	NAME	BBC B	MASTER	ELECTRON	ARC
Info 1	McCloud				★
Info 2	CloudSrc	★	★	★	
Info 3	Cloud8	★	★	★	
Info 4	Bugworld				★
Info 5	ScrlTree32				★
Info 6	ScrlTree8		★		
Info 7	Resistor	★	★	★	★
Info 8	TESrc				★
Info 9	1LineStars	★	★	★	★
Info 10	1LineWaves	★	★	★	★
Info 11	1LineDemo				★
Info 12	1LineKite				★
Info 13	1LinePaint				★

15 'colours' (grey levels) vertical dithering is used. This also effectively makes the pixels square again. This gives very effective results on a green or amber monitor (or B&W telly). If you have a colour monitor, well, just say that it's something incredibly clever, like computer enhanced false colour.

In both versions, the cloud image is first built up in an array, on the Archimedes – this is a 260×260 byte array. On the BBC, the screen memory is used, but not in the way the screen is normally addressed, hence the peek, poke and trans routines and the rather odd way the screen is built up.
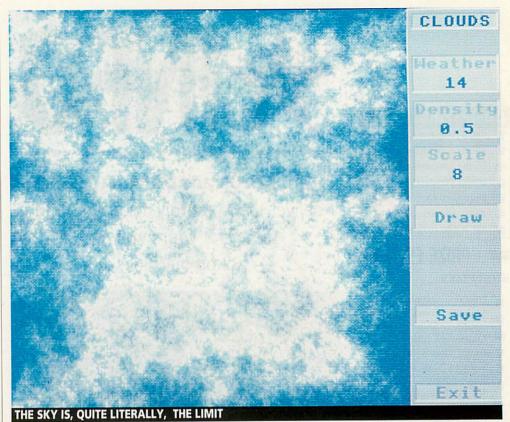
There are two phases to drawing a cloud picture. First the edges are drawn and then the central area is built up. The BBC version has PROCplot to plot a point, the Arc version, a macro, FNplot. Both of these plot a point of a given intensity, but add a subtly calculated random quantity according to the various cloud parameters. When drawing the edges, the corners are plotted first, and then each edge is repeatedly sub-divided with the mid-point worked out as the average of the two end points and plotted, again with that cunning random factor included. This is performed by the first FOR loop.

The bulk of the picture is built up in a similar way. For a given square area (initially the full area), the central pixel is calculated as the average of the four corners and then

CLOUDS

Weather
14

Density
0.5

Scale
8

Draw

Save

Exit

THE SKY IS, QUITE LITERALLY, THE LIMIT

plotted. Then for all squares (except the first full size one), the mid points between the central point and the centre of each edge of the square are also calculated and plotted. Figure one shows the order the points will be plotted for a simple image. If you run Andrew's original program you'll be able to see this in action. Note that one extra row and column is needed for any image to ensure there is an odd number of pixels and hence always a central point. This four way averaging is per-

formed by the second FOR loop. As you can see there are two sets of embedded i and j loops to cope with the two sorts of averaging needed.

A BBC machine code version is not out of the question by any means, we just didn't have time to write one ourselves. Any offers?

BUGS AND MORE BUGS

B B B M C E A A Evolution emulators have obviously taken the fancy of many a *BAU* reader, and they take yet another step forward with this next submission from **I Reeve**. *BugWorld* is a fascinating place inhabited by 'intelligent' bugs. These have genetic codes which are executed like small computer programs. Like previous emulators we've carried in ★INFO, the bugs can breed and genetic mutations can occur. Some will produce less able creatures, but some will be serendipitous and the children will be better suited to survive than their parents. Hence, you can watch evolution taking place in the comfort of your own home.
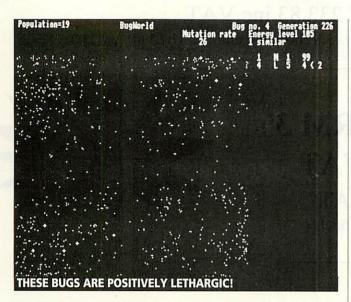
You may well remember T K Boyd's and A H Lancashire's programs (in the June 91 and October 91 issues respectively). In these, the bugs moved according to their gene patterns. Each gene type, if present, encouraged movement in a particular direction. *BugWorld* inhabitants have more complicated behaviour. Each has its own 'program' of up to 24 genetic instructions.

Our box called Bug Commands shows the valid instructions. As you can see, bugs have several potential advantages over those in previous emulations. Some can see food and move towards it, others can alter their behaviour when hungry. When a bug's energy level reaches zero, it dies. A level of 2000 allows a bug to reproduce.

Upon running *BugWorld*, you can load a previous world (saved as *Bugs*). If you don't, a set of simple bugs will be distributed randomly. These have simple instructions such as :

1 MOVE 10,90

That is, 80% of the time they move forward. Otherwise they turn randomly. These simple creatures are quite successful although you may see them

1	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	1
4								4
3								3
4								4
2								2
4								4
3								3
4								4
1	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	1

X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	3	3a	3	3a	3	3a	3	X
X	3a	2	3a	2a	3a	2	3a	X
X	3	3a	3	3a	3	3a	3	X
X	3a	2a	3a	1	3a	2a	3a	X
X	3	3a	3	3a	3	3a	3	X
X	3a	2	3a	2a	3a	2	3a	X
X	3	3a	3	3a	3	3a	3	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Figure one: Order of pixel plotting in cloud generator. The left hand figure shows the edges being plotted. The thick lines indicate the extra row and column used to ensure there is always a central point. The right hand figure shows the bulk of the image being drawn. Suffixed numbers indicate the secondary averaging used to plot the mid points of the central perpendiculars of each square.

THESE BUGS ARE POSITIVELY LETHARGIC!

breed rapidly and exhaust their food supply quickly. To follow a particular bug, click on it with the pointer (or press T and enter its number). The bug's program will be shown on the right and the current instruction is marked with '<'. If a number appears to the right of this marker it means a loop is being executed. You might like to slow or stop the program with CTRL or SHIFT+CTRL so you can follow a particular bug's behaviour.

The grass in *BugWorld* is concentrated in the corners with deserts in between. These provide additional challenges to emergent populations. The simple bugs aren't determined enough to get across the desert, but sometimes their numbers are sufficient for one to make it by chance.

You can highlight a bug in a particular colour by pressing keys 2 to 7 (red is already in use..as the grass!) The bug and all its genetically identical relations will change to the selected colour. Mutated offspring can be shown in a different colour (press D to toggle this option). After a short while you will soon notice that some bugs are changing. The likelihood of a change is shown on the screen and each bug has its own probability of having mutated offspring. You can save *BugWorld* at any point by pressing S. Saving and loading takes a few seconds as the grass has to be compacted and de-compacted.

Genetic changes can occur in several forms. Genes can be added, removed duplicated, swapped or can have their parameters altered. So, for example, the program of the simple bug could be changed to any of those shown in our Bugs To Try box.

As examples of more complicated creatures, Mr Reeve has included two creations of his own. These are stored, with the simple bug definition, as data at the end. An example of this is the *Tummyrumble* data. When its energy level is high, it moves around and turns quite frequently. However, when hungry, its behaviour changes and instead it turns less. By doing so it may march on the fresh pastures having exhausted the local food supply. Having found food it can revert to its original grazing habits. The *Visionary* is even more clever. It turns frequently and looks for grass. If it spots some, it moves off in that direction. Not only does this strategy enable the bug to find fresh pastures, in times of famine it can conserve energy by waiting for new grass to grow.

To add your own type of bug, simply add a data line containing its program at the end as with our examples and add the necessary lines in PROCinit to set a bug to that type. Typically this requires a RESTORE to your data line followed by PROCset(t), where bug t is of your type. You'll also need to set up t's values in various arrays as with the examples. The meanings of the arrays are as follows:

e(t) energy *0 to 2000*
d(t) direction *1 to 4*
p(t) program counter *1 to start*
c(t) loop counter *0 to start*
mt(t) probability of mutation *1=rare, 99='certain'*
s(t) colour *2 to 7*
m(t) generation number *1 to start*

I tried a bug of my own design which simply moved 30 forward then turned. This was quite successful at first and succeeded in wiping out all the simpler creatures. However, after a few hours, a much simpler mutated form had taken over. These moved forward almost constantly, turning very occasionally. It was interesting to note that a simpler species was actually more successful, although, given a larger world

and a greater variety of terrain (more deserts, more 'forests') I imagine several species of varying complexity might well evolve to form stable populations. Keep your eyes on ★INFO we're working on fast machine-code versions of *BugWorld* for both eight-bit and 32-bit machines. And of course, if you have your own evolution program or suggestions on how we can enhance any we've carried, please write to the usual address.

BACK TO YOUR ROOTS

We had a request from **Ian Wolstenholme** of Oldham for a program to display ADFS directory trees on the screen. Well, no sooner said than done! The 32-bit version is called *ScrlTree32* and there's *ScrlTree8* for Master and Compact users (shadow memory is required). The tree is drawn properly with the root at the top and subdirectories branching off downwards. As you might imagine, the directory structure (particularly of a hard disc) can be rather wider than the screen, so the program allows you to pan left and right with Z and X. Press SHIFT as well to pan more quickly.

The fast panning is made possible by the way the tree is stored. First, the directories are explored recursively using FNbranch. This fills up some arrays with the names, depths and so on of all files and directories found. Next, the array is processed and the horizontal positions of the names are worked out so that none overlap. Finally, a string array c$() is created to contain the tree in expanded text form. In fact, it is stored as an array of vertical strips – each one character wide. When the screen is scrolled by one character (in software on the Arc, in hardware on eight-bit machines) the newly exposed line is filled in by creating a one-character wide text window and printing the appropriate column string.

The number of files (max) is set to 150 on the eight-bit version. You may be able to get away with a few more, especially if you're using a

---

BUG COMMANDS

● MOVE r1,r2 - If RND(100) is between r1 and r2, move forward,
otherwise turn left or right.
● JUMP x,addr - Jump to instruction at addr.
● LOOP n,addr - If counter for bug is 0, set it to n and jump to addr.
Otherwise, decrement it. If not zero, jump to addr.
● SEE t,addr - Look for food type t in current direction
(1=grass, 2=another bug). If food is seen, jump to addr.
● HUNGER e,addr - If energy level<e*10, jump to addr.

BUGS TO TRY

1 MOVE 5,90
A subtle change in probability.

1 MOVE 10,90
4 LOOP 10,4
The loop at 4 will slow the bug down a great deal.

1 JUMP 1
The bug will remain still (and die!)

1 HUNGER 50,1
4 MOVE 5,90
The bug will stay still if hungry, only moving if energy>500. An equally fatal mutation!

second processor. On the Arc the limit is initially 200 but feel free to increase this as required. The limiting factor is memory. I've run the program for $ on my (very full) 40Mb hard disc and about 1Mb of Basic workspace was needed!

★ PRIZE £20 ★
COLOUR CODING
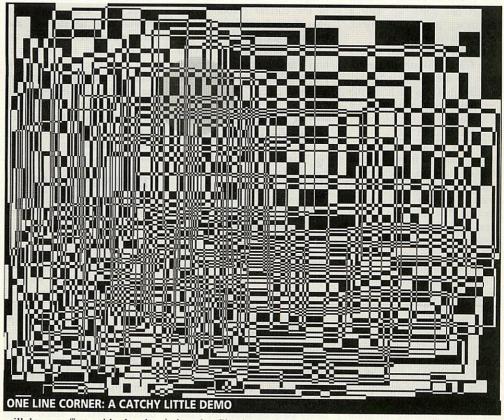
B B* M C E A ✱ A simple program this. For all you budding electronic engineers who can not remember the colour codes on your resistors, **Andy Gibbons** of Southampton provides the solution. *Resistor* runs on all machines and is simple to use. The cursor keys and RETURN are used to choose a colour band – when you have selected the number required the resistance value is shown. Press DELETE to restart, or 3 or 4 to select the number of bands. We particularly liked this program because of its use of dithered colours in Mode 2 to make up the necessary rainbow palette.

TO EDIT OR NOT TO...

B B* M C E A ✱ When a user requests a file to be run, Risc OS uses an operating system SWI call. This is OS_FSControl with register 0 set to four. This first checks if the name given can be run, (if it exists and is not a directory). If it is an application, it checks if a *!Run* file exists. The file type is then examined. Un-typed files are loaded at their load addresses, absolute files (type &FF8) are loaded at &8000, utilities (type &FFC) are loaded into the RMA. Other filetypes are run via their `'Alias$@RunType_'` system variable.

If no such variable exists, an error is generated. Modules (&FFA) are *RMRun and Commands (&FFE) are *Exec-ed. In the desktop environment, if an application 'knows' how to deal with a file type it will change the relevant alias. For example, *Edit*, changes RunType_FFF (text files) to: Run$.Apps.!Edit.!Run %*0.

This means that if a text file is run, the *!Run* file of *Edit*

ONE LINE CORNER: A CATCHY LITTLE DEMO

will be run first with the the text file's name as a parameter.

This will stoke up *Edit* and load in the file. The more observant of you will of course realise that this only happens if *Edit* is *not* loaded. If it is loaded, the file is merely loaded straight into *Edit*. This is because Risc OS never gets as far as running the file.

Remember last month's *DoubleTake* module? The Wimp actually gets in first and broadcasts a DataOpen message when the user double-clicks on a file. This gives the currently active applications a chance to see what type of file was clicked and load the file into a new window rather than pass-ing the file through the Alias system and starting up a new copy of the application.

ToEdit is a very small application that simulates the user double clicking files thus loading them into *Edit*. If placed in your boot up sequence after loading *Edit*, you can use it to automatically load reminders, thing to do or note text files. *ToEdit* can be found in full on the monthly disc.

If you want to type it in, first create a directory *ToEdit* and design an appropriate sprite. Then run *TEsrc* and copy the *SendToEdit* utility into the *!ToEdit* directory. You will also need to create *!Boot* and *!Run* files. (see figure six).

Files can be loaded into *Edit* by simply changing the last few lines in *!Run*.

WISE WORDS?

B B* M C E A ✱ We've had a letter from **Mr J D Cooper** of Oxford whose Wordwise Plus calendar program appeared in Eight Bits in BAU March 91. Evidently he's made a silly mistake as it says that 1992 starts on a Thursday! Anyway, to correct this simply add:
```
X%=Y%-1
```
after the label .fday and change the next line to:
```
S%=(X%+X%/4)+(M%-
1)*30+(M%+M%DIV9)D-
IV2+1
```
The last line of the program should also read:
```
TYPE "[F1]es64[F2]"
```

ONE LINE CORNER

B B* M C E A ✱ Due to last month's reader survey, we've got no less than five one-liners this month, three for the Archimedes, and two for the BBC: £10 goes to the author of each of them. We'll kick off with *Stars* from **Robert Bergs** of Chaldon. Using Mode 2 and a very simple animation techni-

```
|!Boot for !ToEdit
Set ToEdit$Dir <Obey$Dir>
Set Alias$SendToEdit
<ToEdit$Dir>.SendToEdit %*0
IconSprites <ToEdit$Dir>.!Sprites

|!Run for !ToEdit
Obey <Obey$Dir>.!Boot

|Example uses of SendToEdit
SendToEdit <filename>
SendToEdit <ToEdit$Dir>.!Help
SendToEdit adfs::4.$.Textfiles.ThingsToDo
```
THE !BOOT AND !RUN FILES FOR SENDTOEDIT

que, (VDU 19 colour cycling), Robert has come up with a convincing parallax star field. Amigas, who needs 'em!

Another one liner comes from **Gareth Moore** of Hampshire. He uses a single bouncing line, but scrolls it up the screen on top of some text. All in all quite a remarkable result from such a short line.

A one line Archimedes 'demo' comes from **Adrian Dale** of Stockton. It features a traditional bouncing ball on a random pop art background. Because the Arc is so fast at drawing circles, the ball can be plotted and unplotted either side of a frame sync without any noticeable flicker.

Along with his resistor program, **Andy Gibbons** also sent *Kite*. This is yet another string-thing inspired ditty. Moving the mouse around the screen leaves a single line that spirals round and round rather like the tail of a kite. When will these stringy one liners ever end!

Finally for the moment, a full blown painting program from **Gavin Sallery** of Saw-

bridgeworth. Select will draw in the current colour. Select also chooses colours from the palette at the top of the screen. Menu changes the size of your brush and Adjust will prompt for a filename to save the screen to disc.

■—★ PRIZE £5 ★—■
MAKE AN IMPRESSION

Thanks to **Keith Cox** of Halifax for this little tip: 'The following information may be of use to owners of Impression 2.13 'Impression now supports the construction of grids and tables by means of vertical ruled lines. When attempting to produce alternate wide and narrow boxes by the use of two rulers, with different line spacings, we had all sorts of problems especially with the first box in the sequence.

'The solution was to set up three rulers, each with the same vertical lines (this is relatively easy by using the Enter Values option). Ruler one

should be set with a rule-off above the text, ruler two should have no rule-off and ruler three should have the rule-off below the text. It is then possible to vary the height of the box by changing the numbers of lines of ruler two. A further advantage of this method over changing line spacing is that you can easily insert multiple lines of text into one box.'

FEEDING THE 5000

★INFO will, of course, be carrying hints, tips and programs for the new A5000, not surprisingly, we have yet to receive any! The programmer's reference manuals are still in production, so we cannot yet reveal any juicy bits of the new operating system. However, here are some snippets we've come across.

*RMInsert can be used to reinstate an unplugged module, but unlike *RMReInit, it is not reinitialised.

*WimpWriteDir changes the direction text is filled in in writeable icons. This is pre-

sumable to cater for languages that are written right to left

*ChangeDynamicArea performs much of the functionality of the *MemAlloc* module.

*Filer_Run is the equivalent of double clicking an object – exactly what is needed instead of the *SendToEdit* utility.

*Filer_Boot is similar to the above, but simply boots the specified application by running its *!Boot* file.

*SaveFontCache, *LoadFontCache

Time	What happens . . .
0.0	Power on
1.5	Screen goes red
2.1	Screen goes blue Reset/Ctrl Break sequence starts here
3.2	Screen blanks
4.6	Cursor appears
9.1	Disc drive whirrs
14.2	'RISC OS . . .' Banner Finishes here if not configured for desktop
15.2	Grey desktop drawn
17.1	Hourglass appears
21.8	Hourglass removed
23.4	Desktop ready
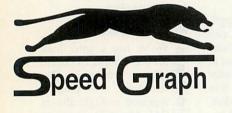
A5000 TIMINGS

A PAINTING PROGRAM FROM ONE LINE CORNER

I think their purpose should be self explanatory.

*DeskTop_SetPalette allows the desktop palette (colours zero to 15, the border and the three mouse colours) to be altered.

*Pin places a file on the background of the desktop.

*BackDrop replaces the grey desktop with a sprite. These can be scaled or tiled .

*PipeCopy is an odd one. It copies a file one byte at a time or one or two output files! I'm sure there's a perfectly good reason . . .

*BlankTime sets the time for the screen saver (in other words the auto-blanker)

*CopyBoot allows MS-Dos boot blocks to be copied

*Format has of course been extended, in addition to the old L, D & E (lovingly referred to as Luxury, Deluxe and Executive), there is now F (Family?) for 1.6Mb ADFS and seven Dos types ranging from Dos/Q (1.44Mb, 3.5in) to Dos/U (160K, 5.25in)

*DOSMap allows Dos three letter extensions to be automatically translated to Risc OS filetypes.

CONFIGURATIONS

All mouse drag delays, distances, double click delays and cancellation distances are configurable as is the MenuDelay – the time before sub menus open automatically if the pointer is over one.

There are now 83 modules in ROM, most of which have 1991 dates. Those that don't are: Window Utils, IRQ Utils, and International Keyboard (1988). There's now a Territory manager, a Filer Manager, a Broadcast Loader, Squash and DragASprite.

Our favourite bit so far is that your currently selected directory is shown in full above your catalogue! Your CSD and your PSD (previous selected directory) as well as the current filing system also appear as system variables – very handy.

*QUIT

Sorry folks, it's time to shut up shop for another month. We've already got some excellent things lined up for the next ★INFO. To kick off we will have an automatic backer-upper, from a reader in Dublin. We are also planning to introduce some of the larger desktop applications that we receive, on the monthly disc.
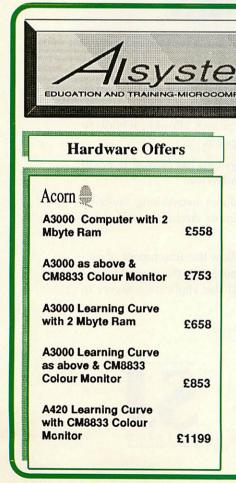
Dave Lawrence
Dave Acton

Please send your submissions to us at; ★INFO, *BBC Acorn User*, Redwood Publishing, 20-26 Brunswick Place, Lodon N1 6DJ.

All but the shortest of programs should be on a disc and accompanied by a brief description of their purpose and operation. A stamped addressed envelope with your submission will ensure the return of your disc.
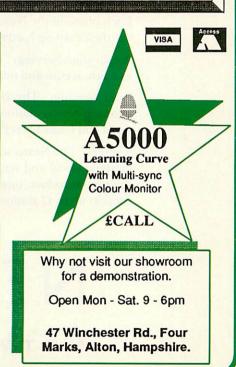
YOUR ROUTE TO THE FUTURE

The launch of Nexus routers in the Autumn marked the next phase of the Nexus development strategy leading towards a high-performance network.

Each phase in the Nexus strategy will build on the previous phases, allowing schools to use their existing hardware as components in an expanded system.

Application Serving. The SJ Nexus server for Archimedes®systems has proved its worth as a fast, secure and reliable system which is easy to set up and to use.

Print Serving. The optional print serving software introduces networking facilities, allowing Nexus stations to access printers attached to a remote Archimedes. Parallel, serial and Laser Direct®printers are supported.

Routers. The Nexus server software has been upgraded to allow the attachment of sub-clusters. Local and remote sub-clusters can be linked via routers to the central server. Routers introduce more flexible wiring options and expand the application server to support up to 12 stations.

All Trade Marks and Registered Trade Marks are acknowledged.

NEXUS
....
N E T W O R K I N G

SJ
RESEARCH

BETT'92 PREVIEW

If you are involved in computers and education, then BETT '92
is the show to see. We outline the Acorn-related products on display

Widely regarded as one of the most comprehensive educational IT events in the country, BETT '92 is an essential visit for educationalists at all levels.

The exhibition is due to take place at London's Barbican Centre from January 22 to 25. Sponsored by the BEEA and our sister magazine, *BBC Educational Computing and Technology*, the exhibition will feature over 200 companies and a wide range of activities, including free seminars, a software centre, an Acorn Village, a Publishing Village and a Special Needs area.

A wide range of companies from the Acorn marketplace will be attending, and most will be showing new products. And, of course, the team from *BBC Acorn User* will be there. To help give you a flavour of what Acorn-related products you can expect to see at the show, we have compiled a list of selected highlights here, with exhibitor stand numbers in brackets.

STAND SELECTION

Acorn Computers (R7a/R6d/R30) will feature strongly at the show and will be highlighting the recently launched A5000 Learning Curve package. Another new product rumoured to be at the show is Acorn's long-awaited portable, although details could not be confirmed at the time of going to press.

Aleph One (R3a) will feature a range of upgrades for the Archimedes, including its recently launched Arm3 board.

AVP (R26C) will be demonstrating its new hypermedia package, *Freedom*. This includes self-supporting modules designed for science, geography and history. Text and graphics can be combined to provide colourful lessons which can be accessed quickly in a variety of ways. Materials linked to the National Curriculum can be reviewed, browsed through, displayed and printed out.

The company has added 150 new programs to the thousands included in its *Black Catalogue*, which will be available free at the show.

Clares Micro Supplies (R30e) will be showing its extensive range of software packages, along with the company's replacement mouse for the Archimedes. New software includes three music-related packages – *Rhapsody 2, ScoreDraw* and *VoxBox* – which together form a comprehensive music editing suite. This provides output via the computer's sound, Midi keyboard or, using *ScoreDraw*, as a high-quality printed score.

For anyone involved in package design projects, the *Illusionist* and *Render Bender II* graphics applications will be of interest. Other

CUMANA WILL BE SHOWING A WIDE RANGE OF CD-ROM DRIVES

new programs include *Plot*, which plots graphs from CSV data or by entering equations, and *Titler*, a video titling and presentation package.

Colton Software (R31h) will be demonstrating its long-awaited package, *Pipedream 4*. The advanced word processor, spreadsheet and database package offers many new improvements over *Pipedream 3*.

Computer Concepts (R30b) will feature a new range of software and hardware products, with the unquestionable star of the stand being *ArtWorks*, a new graphics design package. This object-orientated graphic design and illustration program for the Archimedes is intended to compete with the leading illustration programs for other machines. Other new software includes *Compression*, a file compression utility (see our review on page 115).

Hardware on display will include the Scanlight Professional 256-grey scale scanner and the LaserDirect Hi-Res 4 600dpi laser printer, the first of its kind under £1000.

Cumana (R11b) will be featuring a comprehensive range of CD-Rom drives (see above). Compatible with A3000 and Archimedes machines, the drives are available in internal, single and multiple four and six-pack versions.

The company will also be launching a new range of SCSI interfaces for the Archimedes.

Digital Services (R29d) has a new application which allows a mailmerge link to be created between its *Squirrel* database software and Computer Concepts' DTP package, *Impression*. Also on show will be its tape streamers and the *Waiter* front-end menu system.

REVELATION 2 REVEALED

PRIMEART FROM MINERVA

WHERE TO FIND US

Come along to the BBC Acorn User stand at the show. You will be able to obtain a copy of the latest issue, take out a subscription, or obtain useful advice about Acorn machines and the Acorn market in general. Our stand (R31a) is situated in the Red Hall upper section, immediately adjacent to the stairs to the lower hall section. We look forward to seeing you at the show.

Electromusic Research (R31g), which has probably produced the largest range of computer-aided music products for education, will be offering 28 software programs and peripheral hardware for the A3000/Archimedes, as well as a full set of BBC micro programs for Midi instruments.

New programs include *Studio 24 Plus V3*, *StoryBook 2*, *RhythmnBox 2*, *SoundSynth 2*, *VuMusic 2*, *SongBook* and *Mister Sound*.

ESM (R28c) will launch a new 1992 edition of *Desktop Folio*, the wordprocessing and desktop publishing package for education. The company will also launch a new range of theme packs to supplement the package, along the lines of the Christmas version recently released.

Another release is a new Archimedes version of the BBC micro geography pack, *World Map Study*. This is a map-based database for storing and manipulating geographical and environmental details. ESM has also adapted many of its BBC micro packs to run on the Archimedes under emulation.

4Mation (R32a) will be exhibiting several new products and previewing items still under development. The new products include *Chameleon*, which allows draw file colours to be easily changed, and *smArt*, a linked graphics program which now features new cartoon and modern languages discs.

Packages that the company will be previewing include *Noot*, which can help to create animated stories and quizzes for younger children; *The Riddle of the Trumpular*, a fantasy adventure aimed at primary level; *Vector*, a drawing package for the creation of draw files, and *Masque*, a sprite animation package which allows animated sequences to be combined with music.

HCCS (R31d) will be bundling a CD-FS CD-Rom filing system with every SCSI product sold, including HardCards. A new CD-Rom player plus CD-Roms working in native Risc OS under the *PC Emulator* will also be available. Genesis, a new mono digitiser costing under £100, is available as an A3000 internal podule and Archimedes 400 series/A5000 single width podule. Also look out for the company's 2Mb Ram upgrade for the A5000.

Ian Copestake Software (R29g) will be selling its range of ideA IDE upgrades for the A3000 and Archimedes.

Lindis International's (R36c and d/R37) product division, Lingenuity, will be launching *Presenter GTi*, a top-of-the-range graphics package. It retains the features of the company's *Hotlink Presenter*, with the addition of a wide selection of graphs and charts, scaling facilities, and a dynamic worksheet area.

CableNews is a new presentation package which includes two applications, *CableMake*, an authoring system or 'page editor', and *CableView*, which is used to play back the presentation.

Longman Logotron (R13e) will be previewing several new packages for the Archimedes, including *Eureka*, a spreadsheet for the Archimedes. Although the package is expected to meet the needs of many educationalists, it has been designed in line with the company's philosophy of producing packages for a wider market. *PinPoint Junior* is a version of the *PinPoint* data acquisition and presentation package, and is aimed at the junior school classroom. *PenDown Plus* extends the facilities offered by the original *PenDown* text processor.

Revelation 2 is the new version of Longman Logotron's art and graphics package (see our review on page 121). Other new products include *Notate*, a simple music processor, and *Insight*, a data capture piece of software.

Minerva Software (R29e) will be featuring *PrimeArt*, its new art package designed for primary and special needs users (see our review on page 111). *GraphBox Professional* is a comprehensive graphing package which should find itself a niche in science and mathematics applications.

Northwest SEMERC (B49d) will be showing the Olham SEMERC Overlay Keyboard, a touch sensitive device designed to encourage active learning through discovery.

Developed by iibit Education Products for the BBC range of computers, the A3 keyboard consists of 128 programmable keys on to which a software overlay sheet is placed. Also on show will be a prototype of an expanded keyboard for the A3000/Archimedes. New overlay keyboard software packages will also be on display, including *Ghost Stories*, which features various spooks and skeletons.

Oak Solutions (R32c) will include its range of multimedia, CAD and Econet software, as well as programming tools and the *Oak Recorder* sound sampler. The company's range of SCSI hard disc drives, tape backup systems and A3000 upgrades will also be shown.

Pres (R31j) will feature a wide range of A3000 upgrades, including the new A3K4 double podule expansion. This will allow users to add a second standard Eurocard podule to their machines.

Risc Developments (R24a) products will include the recently launched A5000 Ram card and software packages including *Chartwell*, a graph and chart package, and *PolyGlot*, which gives access to foreign language character sets.

Sherston Software (R28a) will be launching a new adventure game for the A3000/Archimedes. Set on a distant planet children have to use their skill to save *The Crystal Rainforest* from destruction.

Also on show will be *Cartoon*, a cartoon strip publisher; *Hilighter*, a powerful information handling package; *Recall*, a new database package, and *Glimpse*, which allows miniature versions of sprites and drawfiles to be browsed through quickly.

Techsoft (R10c) will be exhibiting a wide range of Cad/Cam software and hardware.

Watford Electronics (R10b) will feature its range of peripherals, including an Arm3 upgrade for the A3000, IDE interface cards and scanners.
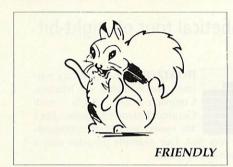
GENERAL INFORMATION

● BETT '92 runs from January 22-25 at The Barbican, London. Opening times are 10am-6pm (Wednesday-Friday) and 10am-4.30pm (Saturday).
● The exhibition is organised by EMAP International Exhibitions, 12 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4DU. Tel: 071-404 4844. Admission is free, although under-18s will not be admitted.

THE A-Z OF BEEB

DAVE ACTON takes you on an alphabetical tour of eight-bit

ANIMATION may be made smoother by clever use of the palette. The example draws a star alternately in colours one and two. The new star is ORed on to the old star, and the old ANDed out. Choosing which colours are visible at which time permits smooth animation, made smoother with *FX 19 which waits for vertical sync. Of course for complex animation, machine code must be used.

BEZIER curves are often used in CAD-related programs. They join two points with a smooth curved line whose path is determined by two other control points. These form tangents to the curve and may be moved to change the curve's shape.

COLOURS can be mixed to give a greater range of shades. Our example uses a simple chessboard character to 'dither' two colours together. ECF (Extended Colour Fill) patterns included in the Graphics Extension Rom can be used to similar effect on Masters and Compacts.

DECIMAL numbers are crucial to accurate calculations and may be used in machine code programs by using a simple routine. The most commonly used is a two-byte decimal, and our example displays any two-byte unsigned integer.

ERATOSTHENES' Seive reveals prime numbers by systematically eliminating non-primes. The example uses a Mode 0 screen and one pixel per number up to 10000. All non-primes are plotted in white – any remaining black pixels correspond to the prime numbers.

FUNCTIONS can be used in conjunction with EVAL to call program segments by name. The example shows this. Simple adventure games can use this technique to respond to keywords although most adventure games will have a complex parser.

GOTO and GOSUB, the two 'spaghetti' keywords should be avoided at all costs. They make programs hard to follow and prone to errors. The user should use procedures and functions in preference, which lead to structured programming.

HORIZONTAL line filling routines are available on Masters, Compacts and Beebs with Graphic Extension Roms. They are issued with PLOT commands and are very fast. Our example program uses a 'fill to non-background'.

ITALIC characters may be produced from the standard character set. Definitions are read with OsWord 10 and slanted by shifting the top half of the character to the right and the bottom to the left.

JUMP tables are useful ways of keeping machine code routines short. The example program waits for key 1, 2 or 3 to be pressed, then reads the address of the routine from a table and jumps to it.

KEYPRESSES are best detected using INKEY and a negative number if time is crucial. When keys are held down a lot (such as in games) this noticeably slows the computer. The example shows how to disable the keyboard with *FX 178 and displays the INKEY numbers for keys (INKEY can still be used but no keypresses are buffered). The operating system sometimes likes to re-enable the keyboard, so you may have to repeatedly issue the *FX 178.

LINKED lists are valuable structures. Items are linked by pointers. In the example, random numbers are inserted into such a list according to their size. Each number is stored with a pointer to the previous and next number in the sequence, (using -1 if it is the first or the last of the list). Insertion only requires the changing of pointers, so the technique is useful for larger objects like strings.

MANDELBROT (Benoit B) discovered a famous set of objects which were fractal in nature (appearing fragmented, however magnified) and could be viewed as beautiful patterns of infinite detail. *BAU* has carried many Mandelbrot programs. Our one-line example shows the whole set.

NOT is translated in Basic as NOT – a handy logical operator. It can be used with AND to clear certain bits of number, as in our example. The meaning of NOT in logical statements is similar to the English 'not'.

PROGRAMMING

programming. Turn to the yellow pages for some example programs

ONE line programs, although of little practical use, have always been a challenge to programmers. Many tricks can be used to keep code short. In our example, there is no colon after the REPEAT and b isn't zeroed since Basic does this when b=1-b is encountered. NEXT, is short for NEXT:NEXT. Some one line programs can't be typed in without using keyword abbreviations as the command line will only accept 256 characters. See M for another example.

PRETTY printing is the 'intelligent' display of text. Our example shows the basic idea of splitting text at spaces so that words do not run over the ends of lines. More advanced programs hyphenate words when no convenient space or punctuation mark can be found, but require tables of exceptions to do the job well as some words may become difficult to read.

QUICKSORT is Anthony R Hoare's fast sorting algorithm. It works by dividing an array into two parts, one where elements have values below a 'partition' and one with values above. Each part is then itself sorted into two partitions, and so on until the whole array is in order.

RAY tracing is a technique for creating pictures of imaginary scenes. Light rays are 'traced back' from the screen until they meet an object in the imaginary world and are reflected, refracted and so on. This can be used to create realistic graphics. Our example is a simplified version of Richard Browning's program (*BAU* May 89).

SCROLLING text can enhance games and demos and, as the example shows, requires little coding. You can scroll 'in the background' using the VSync event, but you must not use operating system calls like OSWRCH, as our example does.

THREE-dimensional graphics can be quite simple to achieve. The example plots a solid goblet. A point (x,y,z) can be represented on the screen by dividing each of the x and y values by the depth, z and multiplying by a suitable value. Care must be taken to plot polygons in the correct order (rearmost first), so that the object appears solid.

USER routines, can be shown by our example USERV (at &200, &201). This contains the address of a user routine called when *CODE <a> <b> is issued; a and b are passed to the routine in the X and Y registers. For simple commands, *CODE saves programming time because the complex decoding is done by the operating system. *LINE also uses USERV – see X for an example.

VARIABLE names should generally be in lower case. The exceptions are integer variables A%-Z% and @%. Lower case names not only look clearer but aid searching and replacing. If we use the Basic Editor or similar to replace all occurrences of N in our example, we'll also change keywords like NEXT and END. Clear (but not excessive) spacing also aids readability, as do colons between procedures and functions.

WEEKDAYS can be calculated by reducing a date (day, month, year) to a single number. Knowing that the 1st January 1901 was a Tuesday, we can calculate any other. Our example includes procedures for entering and checking dates as well as calculating the name of a given day.

X is used as a prefix for Archimedes calls, if errors are to be ignored. Similar can be achieved on eight-bit machines. Our example assembles a user routine which can be called with *LINE. Any star command given to it will be executed, but errors will be ignored. The error handler currently displays the error message in brackets, but could equally well do nothing. The original Basic error handler is restored whatever happens.

YES or no is a frequently requested response for the user to type in. Our example function can recognise these words and then return the logical values TRUE or FALSE accordingly. Useful stuff!

ZERO Page X is a 6502 addressing mode that can save space. When referencing tables or strings stored in zero page, (memory addresses &00 to &FF) there are special opcodes for LDA zp,X and so on, that require only two bytes per instruction, as opposed to three if using Y (LDA &00zp,Y). They also provide faster access to memory.

If you already use Basic, and would like to know about Arm programming, this could be the series you've been waiting for! It's quite amazing how many letters I get from readers of ★INFO asking 'what do all these MVNs, TEQEQs and SWINEs mean?' Rather than answer all your questions individually, we decided to unravel the jargon via these pages with a tutorial series, I'll assume you know nothing about Arm programming, but would like to know everything. We will however, relate most topics to their equivalent in Basic.

OVERVIEW

I know it may sound obvious, but the first thing to realise about Arm programming is that you are dealing with the Arm (Advanced Risc Machine) chip directly and you're not in a nice regulated environment such as Basic. If you tell the chip to do something, it will do what you tell it, nothing less and nothing more.

Basic does a lot of things behind your program's back that you probably take for granted and, if you still want these facilities in your Arm programs, you'll have to put them in yourself. Don't worry about this for now, I'll point out the details later on.

Suffice to say, that amongst the things you don't get are: floating point variables (decimal numbers), string variables, arrays, division, transcendental functions (SIN, COS, LOG, etc.), structures (FOR...NEXT, CASE, REPEAT...UNTIL, etc.), functions and procedures, and input/output functions (PRINT, INPUT, BPUT, BGET and so on.)
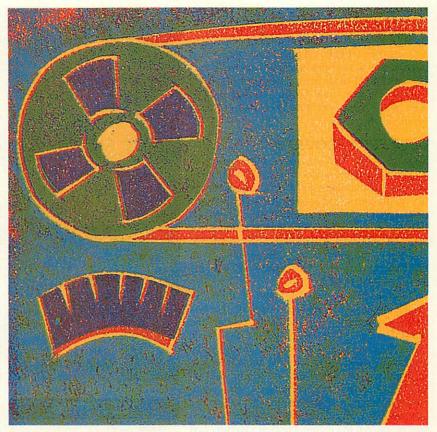
In fact all you do get is 16 integer 'registers' (effectively the Basic variables A% to P%), six ways of adding and subtracting, two ways of multiplying, four binary operators (like EOR in Basic), four tests (similar to IF in Basic), four ways of 'getting at' data in memory and a GOTO instruction. Of course, I am painting the picture very black at the moment. Just because you don't get all the functionality of Basic for free, it doesn't mean you can't do these things.

Most of the above list can be achieved with a very small amount of programming and many of the I/O functions are provided by the magic SWI instruction which gives you access to the operating system and all that offers. Basic itself uses these calls – translating PRINT and so on, into the relevant SWI call. It's amazing what you can do with so little!

BEGINNING A PROGRAM

When you write a Basic program, you probably load up the Basic editor, start at line 10 and type in the various instructions to make the computer do what you want it to do. To set your program running, you'll quit from the editor and type RUN. If want to alter the program in some way, it's back to the editor for a while before running the program again. This system is used because BBC Basic is an interpreted language – the program is effectively translated one line at a time while it is running

Writing a machine code program (on any machine) is slightly different. You still need to type the instructions into an editor and you still need to run the program but there's an extra stage in the middle – assembly. Basic can understand the five letters P, R, I, N, T and do

ASSEMBLY LINE

In the first of

our new series,

DAVE LAWRENCE

introduces you to

Arm programming

something sensible with them. (Actually, this is not strictly true. BBC Basic, in fact, tokenises most of its keywords into one or two bytes as they are entered.)

In contrast to Basic, the Arm chip would have a fit if you tried to tell it to M, O, V something. It is the job of the assembler to take the English descriptions of the Arm instructions and translate them into the appropriate series of zeros and ones that the processor understands.

As you may know, BBC Basic is renowned for having a built-in assembler; this makes it very easy for users to develop machine code programs. You can use the Basic Editor to create and edit your code and, with a minimum of extra twiddly bits in your program, you can assemble it by simply running it.

Other methods do exist. For instance, when I'm developing very large Arm code programs, I use Acorn's *Twin* editor and *Aasm* assembler. These are purpose-written development tools and provide many facilities over and above Basic. Perhaps once you've read these articles and are a proficient Arm code boffin you may like to start using them, but for now, forget I ever mentioned them!

YOUR FIRST PROGRAM

Yep, the waffle is finally over: this is going to be your first, but hopefully not your last, foray into the wonderful world of Arm programming. It is traditional to get a computer to display the message Hello World! as a first experiment and I see no reason why we should abandon ritual here. Of course, if it was you who used to go into Boots and write 'Clive Sinclair is a... ' on the Spectrum, you could always change the message as required.

Program first – questions later, I think: so quickly type in the listing shown in the box below – you can type in the listing line by line using Basic's AUTO command or the Basic Editor, whichever you prefer. The spaces at the start of lines 130 to 170 are not actually necessary and you can miss them out if you want to. Just make sure there is at least one space between the various instructions (SWI and so on) and the rest of the line (the parameters). Once you've entered the listing, check it carefully and save it. You can now assemble it by typing RUN. To actually run your program and print Hello World! type CALL hello. Exciting eh! Did you notice the sheer power of your 32-bit Risc processor? Of course not, that's not the point of this program. It does however, illustrate a few important concepts – I'll take these line by line.

Line 60 uses Basic's DIM command to allocate some memory. DIM is normally used for creating arrays in Basic, but if you DIM a variable and give a value with no brackets, that many bytes will be allocated to the variable instead. We've asked for 100 bytes which will be plenty for our program. Lines 70 and 80 set up 'aliases' for two of the Arm chip's registers. Remember those 16 integers? Of these 16 (which are called R0 to R15), you are completely free to use 13 of them (R0 to R12). The remaining three have special purposes, although only one of them (R15) is absolutely dedicated to its cause. For the moment it is best to assume that R13, R14 and R15 are out of bounds for general use.

Register, R15 is also known as the program counter and often abbreviated to pc. Its job is to keep track of where to find the next instruction to execute in your program. There is no real analogy in Basic, although a program counter is used. If you type TRACE ON, the computer will print the line number it is on just before executing the commands on that line. The Basic program has no access to this information and has no real need to do so. In fact, TRACE is merely supplied as an aid to debugging. In machine code, the program counter is much more important and you quite often have to deal with it directly, as we do in listing one.

Register 14 is a close relative of the program counter and is often referred to as the link register. All you need to know for now is that it

knows how to get the computer back to what it was doing before your machine code program interrupted it. In this case, that means how to get back to Basic. Lines 70 and 80 just give these two registers more readily understood names.

Lines 90 to 110 (and line 180) contain the twiddles you need to use the Basic assembler. In this example, you don't actually need the FOR...NEXT loop, but in most programs you will and it makes sense to get into good habits straight away. I'll explain why a loop is used when we actually need one.

Line 100 tells the assembler where to start assembling the code. This will be at our allocated 100 bytes at code. The P% is actually a hangover from the BBC, where it stood for program counter. Quite by chance P is the sixteenth letter of the alphabet and therefore corresponds to the Arm's program counter, register 15. Line 110 finishes the preamble for the assembly. The [tells Basic that everything up until the next] (line 180) is Arm code, so assemble it rather than run it.

The code itself sits between lines 120 and 170. To make note of an address when assembling, you use the syntax shown on line 120 – a variable with a dot at the beginning. This effectively means: assign the current assembly position to the variable hello. So, hello will therefore contain the address in memory of where our machine code program starts.

We're straight in at the deep end with line 130 and a SWI call. The operating system and its associated modules provide many calls allowing access to their functions. The operating system itself provides a handful for printing text on to the screen. The one used here is OS_WriteS, note the underscore character and the position of the capital letters – all are important. The assembler will convert this string of letters into a single number that the Arm chip will understand as a call to the operating system.

Next, OS_WriteS displays a string of characters, in much the same way as Basic's PRINT. The text to print should be stored in memory immediately after the SWI call and if you look at line 140, you'll see what I mean. EQUS is actually an instruction to the assembler rather than the processor. It means: store the ASCII values of this string in memory. The OS_WriteS will continue printing characters from memory until it reaches a zero (that's the value zero, not a character Ø). This is stored by the EQUB on line 150 and works in much the same way as EQUS but stores a single byte in memory.

Line 160 is also an instruction to the assembler. Data can be accessed by the Arm chip from any address. However, Arm instructions themselves will only work properly if they lie on address that is exactly divisible by four. The ALIGN on line 160 makes sure that the assembler starts assembling the next instruction on such an address. The final line, line 170, returns the computer back to Basic: MOV is short for 'move', pc is the program counter and link is the link register. The instruction therefore means move the contents of the link register into the program counter. Link knows the way back to Basic and pc tells the computer where to execute the next instruction. And there you have it, a very simple Arm code program.

THE LISTING

```
10REM >ARM1
20REM By Dave Lawrence
30REM For 32 bit machines
40REM (C) BAU February 1992
50:
60DIM code 100
70link=14
80pc=15
90FOR pass=0 TO 2 STEP 2
100P%=code
110[OPT pass
120.hello
130    SWI    "OS_WriteS"
140    EQUS   "Hello World!"
150    EQUB   0
160    ALIGN
170    MOV    pc,link
180]NEXT
```

Many people have yet to discover the value of spreadsheets, even though they can be just as useful as the more popular database or wordprocessor packages. In fact spreadsheets are similar to wordprocessors: they just manipulate figures rather than words.

On-screen a spreadsheet looks like a sheet of paper divided up into rows and columns. The resultant boxes are called cells and in each cell you can enter either numbers or text. Yet despite the similarities in appearance, spreadsheets have many advantages over the traditional pen and paper method. Data can be changed easily and often, without the normal crossing out, and most importantly, you don't have to do the calculations yourself – the computer does it for you. It also remembers formulae and will automatically recalculate if you change the figures.

Additionally, because spreadsheets have no rigid structure they can be used for all sorts of tasks: they can compare prices to pick the best buy, organise your household budget, sort out a company's cash flow or even build complicated statistical models.

Even a simple spreadsheet, such as one set up to keep tabs on your household's budget, can be used to explore the 'what if...' scenario. For instance, if your rent goes up but gas and electricity prices go down, the spreadsheet can instantly calculate the effect that these changes will have on your long-term budget.

There are many other ways to use a spreadsheet and a recent development is the concept of Spreadsheet Publishing, allied to DTP, as some spreadsheets now use fonts, include graphs and even drawing tools. And thanks to macro facilities, many spreadsheets can also create self-contained applications. These are usually developed for stock control, accounting or generating instant reports. Once the stand-alone application has been developed, it can be used by just about anyone.

HOW TO SET UP A SPREADSHEET
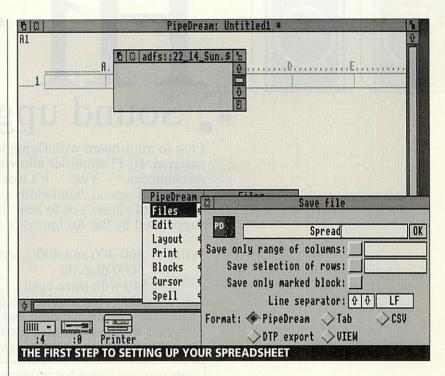
We are going to use a popular package, *PipeDream 3*, to set up a spreadsheet to deal with the simple purchase of a computer, monitor, disc drive, printer and some software. However, as the principles described are common to all spreadsheets you should be able to adapt them to whichever package you have access to.

Click on the application icon to load *Pipedream* on to the icon bar, then click Select on the icon bar to bring up a document – as it will not be full size, click the toggle icon in the top right of the window. Alternatively, click Menu over the icon, move along the Windows submenu and select New window.

In *PipeDream* each document is divided into rows, which are numbered, and columns, which are referred to by letters. Although initially set-up with six columns, you can alter this figure and define how wide each one will be. Each box, or cell as it is known, is referred to by its column and row coordinates, for example B7.

STEP ONE – BEGINNINGS

To make the document suitable for use as a spreadsheet you will first have to change some of its values. Bring up the document's menu, and from the Files submenu select Options. Turn

THE FIRST STEP TO SETTING UP YOUR SPREADSHEET

FIGURE IT OUT

Borders and Grid on, and Justify and Wrap off, by clicking on them. Click on the Numbers option next to the New slot format – all cells will now be expression, not character cells. Then click on OK.
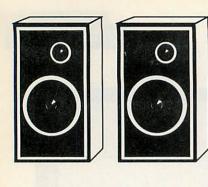
To save this set-up as your spreadsheet template, move over Save from the Files submenu, enter the name Spread (as shown in the screenshot above), and then drag the *PipeDream* icon into a directory viewer. This name will then appear at the top of your document.

When you start up *PipeDream* only the first row is displayed. Notice that the A and the 1 are highlighted, and that there is a red text caret in cell A1. A1 is also repeated in the top left hand corner of the window. The area below this space, but above the column labels, is known as the formula area. This is where *PipeDream* displays the contents of the number cell.

Give the spreadsheet a title by typing a name into cell A1. For the purposes of our demonstration enter Computer System Costs; to centre it in the first row, select Centre align from the Layout submenu. Ensure that the caret is at the end of the title, then press RETURN and it will be cen-

A spreadsheet can do wonders for your working routine.
DAVE FUTCHER gives you a step-by-step guide

tred. Now we are ready to go about building up the customised spreadsheet.

STEP TWO – WORDS AND NUMBERS

The first thing you have to do is to type in the headings. Position the caret in cell A2 by moving the pointer over it and pressing Select. Then type in the column heading, Item – it will appear on the formula line. Press RETURN and the word will appear in the selected cell in your document. Then press TAB to move the caret into B2 and type Value followed by RETURN. Press TAB and the caret will move to C2. Type VAT and press TAB and the caret will move to slot D2, then type Total.

Under the heading Items, the purchases – Computer, Monitor, Disc drive, Printer and Software – should be entered in exactly the same way. Remember to press RETURN to move to the next line after each entry. Before typing in Computer miss out a cell, and after your list of equipment miss out another cell and type Total. Your spreadsheet should now look like the screenshot below.

Now you want to position the caret in slot B4 so that you can enter the price of each item. Click Adjust in B4 or click Select in A4, then press TAB. Type 500 (it will be displayed on the formula line); when RETURN is pressed, B4 becomes a number slot, containing the number 500.00. Numbers in *PipeDream* are automatically displayed with two decimal places, but you

STEP THREE: ENTERING YOUR ORIGINAL SET OF FORMULAE

STEP FOUR: REPLICATING A FORMULA DOWN THE COLUMN

STEP TWO: ENTERING THE HEADINGS

can change this if you want to by changing Decimal places in the Options submenu.

STEP THREE – FORMULAE

Press TAB to position the caret in slot C4. Type in B4*.175. This formula multiplies the contents of slot B4 by 0.175 to work out the VAT. Press RETURN and C4 will now display the result of the formula, 87.50.

To work out the total cost, press TAB to position the caret in slot D4 and type B4+C4. Press RETURN and the total price, 587.50, will appear in slot D4 as shown opposite. Entering the costs for the remainder of the equipment is just as easy; move to the appropriate slot in the B column and type in the prices 200, 250, 350 and 120 respectively.

STEP FOUR – REPLICATING

To work out the amount of VAT for each of the other items position the caret in C4 and Drag-Select to C8, so that cells C4 to C8 are marked as a block, displayed on a black background. Now choose the Replicate down command from the Blocks submenu. *PipeDream* will replicate the formula that you typed into slot C4 for all the cells in the highlighted block, updating the

cell reference in the formula as required. When you have finished don't forget to clear the marked block by choosing the Clear markers option. In the same way the formula in cell D4 can be replicated for the whole of that column.
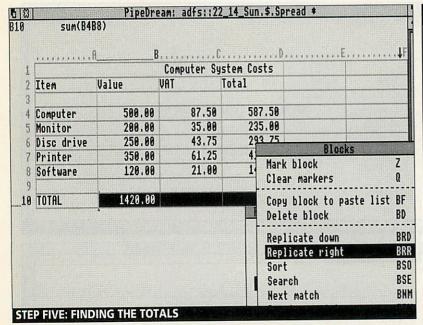
STEP FIVE – ADDING UP

It's now time to total everything up. Position the caret in B10, type SUM(B4B8) and press RETURN. The total value of all the items in column B will now appear in B10. SUM adds together the value of all the cells in the given range. In a large spreadsheet this can save an awful lot of typing in.

In the same way that you replicated the formula for VAT, the formula in B10, SUM(B4B8), can be replicated into cells C10 and D10 and updated accordingly for the VAT and Total columns. However, this time you have to Drag-Adjust (not Select) and remember to use the Replicate right command available from the Blocks submenu.

STEP SIX – HOME IMPROVEMENTS

As all the figures in your spreadsheet are prices, it would be nice if they were all preceded by the pound sign (£). Mark slot B4 (if you want to

PipeDream: adfs::22_14_Sun.$.Spread ✳

B10   sum(B4B8)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Computer System Costs				
2	Item	Value	VAT	Total		
3						
4	Computer	500.00	87.50	587.50		
5	Monitor	200.00	35.00	235.00		
6	Disc drive	250.00	43.75	293.25		
7	Printer	350.00	61.25	4		
8	Software	120.00	21.00	1		
9						
10	TOTAL	1420.00				

Blocks

Mark block	Z
Clear markers	Q
Copy block to paste list	BF
Delete block	BD
Replicate down	BRD
Replicate right	BRR
Sort	BSO
Search	BSE
Next match	BNM

STEP FIVE: FINDING THE TOTALS

highlight an individual cell you can press F3) and Drag-Adjust to mark all the number slots. Then in the Layout submenu click on the Leading characters command.
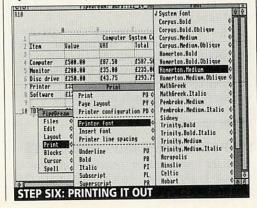
Another improvement would be to adjust the alignment so that the headings are aligned with the numbers in the column beneath them. At the moment the text slots are automatically left aligned, while the number slots are automatically right aligned. Mark all the number slots, again using Drag-Adjust, and Select the Left align command from the Layout submenu.

You may also want to change the width of various columns. Press CTRL-W to bring up a dialogue window to set the column width of individual columns. Likewise, if you need a larger spreadsheet than the one provided, CTRL-F9 will add more columns.

When your spreadsheet is complete, don't forget to save it. As before, Select Save from the Files menu, name your spreadsheet and drag the *PipeDream* icon to an open directory viewer.

Finally, when it comes to printing out, it is better to use outline fonts rather than system fonts. I find Homerton Medium in 12pt ideal for my spreadsheets. To change the font you have to go the Print submenu, select Printer font and then click on the font of your choice, as shown in our final screenshot below.

And, once you have grasped the basics, you can use these principles to set up a useful spreadsheet of your own.

STEP SIX: PRINTING IT OUT

Quick and easy drawing for every-one is the aim of this program by **IAN WILSON**. He explains why he took the plunge

SKETCH YOUR PICTURES IN DOODLE – THEN GIVE THEM THE COLOUR TREATMENT WITH PAINT

GET THE DOODLE BUG
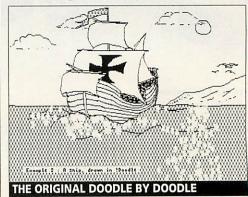
When I was still an Electron user, I was invited round to a friend's house to admire his new Amstrad PC. Playing around with *Gem*, I was particularly amused by its drawing program, *GemDraw*. I won't say that this incident persuaded me to change my computer, but it did make me realise how outdated my trusty Electron had become. Some time later, I went down to my local Acorn dealer to look at the new A3000 and was amazed at the range and quality of software bundled with the machine. It was truly a package to pale my friend's Amstrad into insignificance.

Having made my purchase, I hurriedly took my new computer home, carefully followed the instructions and connected my old Citizen 120D printer. I had plenty of software to be getting on with and soon set about producing a small newspaper to distribute at work. To keep the costs low, I intended to print out the pages on my Citizen and then photocopy them. The Risc OS dot-matrix printer driver drove my Citizen to a standard of excellence, hitherto unknown to it, and I wondered why anyone would want to buy a DTP program when *Paint*, *Draw* and *Edit* were provided free? Unfortunately, the pho-tocopier let me down, refusing to recognise the various shades of dotted blacks and greys which the Citizen proudly presented it with.

It didn't take very long for my own children to discover the pleasures of drawing with a mouse. However, *Paint* and *Draw* were very difficult for them to use, and the beauty of the Risc OS driver's output failed to capture their imagination – the length of time spent waiting for a hard copy, about 20 minutes, far exceeded their natural impatience.

I therefore decided that what was needed was a simple, quick-to-print, two-colour drawing program complete with pattern fills, whose output could be edited in *Paint* and *Draw*. 'Simple,' I thought.

I had already done it for the Electron, and now I had a mouse and Basic 5 to make life easier. Added to this, the screendump routine was already there, somewhere on the appli-cations' discs. My first version was ready within minutes. It was pretty rudimentary and wasn't multi-tasking, but it *did* work.

THE ORIGINAL DOODLE BY DOODLE

Shortly after that, *BAU* published the Risc OS skeleton program (March 90) and I set about using this as a framework on which to bring *Doodle* to the desktop. What was to emerge was a delightfully addictive program, not unlike my memory of *GemDraw*.

I have to admit that I am just not a flow diagram person, so I stripped the skeleton program down to its bones which, incidentally, are still identifiable in the polling loop and menu structure, and began adding my *Doodle* code. The main window, and all other subsequent windows, were created in *FormEd* and finally the changing pointers were added.

I had a brief flirtation with Risc OS printer drivers, but the code was difficult and, with some relief, I decided that this method of print-

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF DOODLE'S HANDIWORK

ing would defeat the object of the program – which was to provide a quick hard copy. In any case, if the user wanted a Risc OS printout, it would be easy to transfer the doodle to *Paint* and print it out from there.

HOW TO DOODLE

The final program has an innocent, childlike character and my children use it to create their own pictures to colour in. In use, *Doodle* is fairly intuitive. To install it on the icon bar double-click on its icon in the directory window; click on the icon bar to open the main window. When the pointer enters the main window it becomes a 'pencil', indicating that you are ready to doodle. To draw a line, hold down Select and move the mouse; hold down Adjust, and the 'pencil' becomes an 'eraser'.

Pattern fills are achieved by dragging a pattern from the pattern window to any enclosed area of your doodle. It is important to ensure that the area to be filled is securely bordered, or the pattern will leak into the rest of the doodle with disastrous consequences. If in doubt, save your doodle first! An interesting effect of extended colour fill (ECF) patterns is that they can be mixed in a doodle by dropping a new design between the elements of a pattern already in the doodle.

It is possible to re-define the pattern fills. The pattern designer can be found within the Pattern submenu. This dialogue box displays a grid,

showing the pixel layout of the selected pattern. Click on a pixel to toggle its state. When you are happy, click on OK to transfer your pattern to the Pattern window. There are four available patterns to edit, chosen by clicking on the radio buttons at the top of the dialogue box. The option to save patterns is provided on the menu; if used, the patterns you have created will be available the next time you load the program.

ADDING TEXT

To add text to your doodle, select your system font from the menu. On re-entering the main window, the pointer will become a 'quill'; click anywhere in the window to make the text caret appear. *Doodle* will remain in text mode until you next press RETURN. For fine control over the caret use the arrow keys. You can add your own favourite system fonts. To open the *Doodle* application directory, double-click on it while holding the SHIFT key down. There you will find a sub-directory, BBC fonts, to which any number of system font files can be added – they will then be available in *Doodle*.
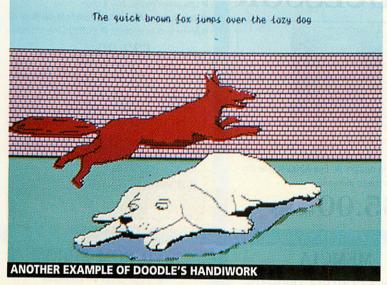
Although *Doodle* is a single document editor, you can have as many copies of the application on the icon bar as your memory will allow. Moreover, each copy can have its own pattern definitions and its own system fonts.

Saving and loading your doodles is standard to Risc OS applications – drag the icon to where you want it saved, and drag it back on to *Doodle* to load. And that's all there is to it. As the output is in the form of a sprite file it can be used in other applications. For example, a doodle can be dragged into *Draw* for outline fonts to be added, or sized to fit into a DTP document. A doodle shrunk in this way has a rather satisfying sketch-like appearance.

The program can also be used to create a quick outline drawing which can be transferred to *Paint*, or another art package, for more complex editing. My *SprEd* application (December 91) can convert a doodle to a Mode 15 sprite, for example. This can then be loaded into *Paint* for the addition of colour using flood fills. This is how the ship was coloured. The picture of the fox and dog shown above was actually loaded into *Revelation 2* to be coloured in. My children prefer to use their crayons on the printed hard copy though.

The program can be typed in from the yellow pages. The monthly disc version includes some sample system fonts plus my own system font designer, as a bonus. And, once you have put *Doodle* to the test, send in the results to the *BAU* monthly graphics column – the address is on page 17 – and the best one received will find its way into print!

RISCY BUSINESS

I f you have been thinking of buying a second-hand A3000 or Archimedes, now is a good time. With the arrival of the A5000, many Archimedes owners will be upgrading to the new machine – and that could be good news for bargain hunters. But where do you start looking? Well, the free ads pages of this magazine might be a good start (see next month's issue). Alternatively, many dealers may be taking Arcs in part-exchange for the new machine, so it is worth contacting a few. But what should you look for in a secondhand machine? And how do you know a bargain when you see one?

THE BARGAIN BUY

First impressions are important. Is the machine clean and well presented? Has it been looked after, or is it showing signs of wear and tear over and above its age? Obviously, try and see the machine up and running, and run a handful of applications to see that all the hardware is functioning correctly.

If you're presented with a dead machine it is quite likely to be a dodgy power supply. A new one will set you back about £70. Check that the keyboard is clean and that all the keys work: in most environments it is possible that dust, crumbs and coffee will get under the keys and stop them working properly. Not to mention cat hairs under the Caps Lock...

Likewise, a large build up of dust on the PCB (Printed Circuit Board) may lead to short circuits and other problems – a good clean with a tooth brush or paint brush does the machine a world of good. In particularly bad cases you may need to use a switch cleaning spray as well. Very old machines may also be prone to oxidisation on the chips' pins. If nothing else seems to work, carefully extracting all the chips and pushing them all back in again may revitalise a dead machine. If the machine is fitted with a fan, check that the filter is clean. You will need a fan if you are planning to fit a hard disc. A new one will cost roughly £20.

Disc drives are prone to two problems: mechanical failure (such as dirty heads, head misalignment), and fitting difficulties. Older machines are fitted with Sony drives, recognisable by the fact that they are wider on the right hand side and the eject button is next to the LED. These models often do not sit exactly 'true' with the front fascia panel which can lead to 'disc not present' errors, but putting a small piece of cardboard under the mounting bracket normally solves the problem.

Newer machines (400/1, 3000 and 5000 series) have Citizen drives (LED on the left, wide part of slot in centre) that don't suffer from the same problem. Citizen drives, however, do not automatically sense when a disc is inserted.

THE SECONDHAND ARC: WHAT DO YOU REALLY GET FOR YOUR MONEY?

Give all the connectors a good jiggle, particularly the mouse and keyboard plugs. The sockets can be weakened from constant insertion and removal of the plugs: these cost around £5 to replace. It is also worth checking the video lead and the cart socket on the monitor. If the picture occasionally changes colour, there is probably a dodgy wire in the lead.

Two designs of mice have been supplied with the Archimedes, the older Amp style (flat, sloping buttons) tend not to be as good as the newer Logitech types (bevelled buttons). The older mice tend to slip more and really need a mouse mat. In both cases it is a good idea to take the ball out occasionally to clean it.

If you are buying your machine from a dealer, ask to see the Acorn Inspection Disc running. This goes through various checks on the machine to see if there is anything wrong with it. Most dealers should have a copy of this and will be happy to demonstrate that all is well. Also ask to see that the machine has had all of its Field Change Orders carried out.

Acorn sends out a list of the various modifications that should be carried out on all machines – these include things like the serial

Take the risk out of buying a secondhand Archimedes by following **DAVE LAWRENCE**'s practical advice

INSIDE WE FIND A BACKPLANE, A DISC BUFFER AND A FAN

Below is a guide to the value of secondhand A3000 and Archimedes machines. However, please note that prices may vary considerably, according to age and condition of the equipment, and whether it is being sold privately or by a dealer.

The best deals can often be made privately, but a reputable dealer may be more reliable and able to offer a guarantee on parts and labour should anything go wrong. As always, be prepared to shop around.

- A3000 ....£400
- Plus monitor & software.......£550
- A310.........................£250-£300
- Plus monitor & software.......£400
- A410.........................£350-£400
- A410/1...............................£450
- Plus Arm3, 50Mb hard disc ...£800
- 20Mb hard disc.................£100
- 40Mb hard disc.................£150
- Power supply......................£70
- Mouse £35
- Disc drive £40
- MemC1A chip £50
- VidC chip............................£40

chip and the parallel printer port in very early machines. It is well worth taking a secondhand machine to a dealer and having it checked over for these changes.

Check the screen display and sound system closely. If the picture seems unstable or it not there at all, or if the sound system is crackly, it is likely that the video chip (VidC) needs to be replaced. This will set you back about £40.

Plugging in and unplugging a monitor from the computer while both are switched on can cause the VidC to be zapped by static. The 400/1 series machines have static protection and it is very unlikely that the VidC will be damaged. A static protection kit for 300/400s is available for £5 from Ray Maidstone, tel: (0603) 400477.

UPGRADING

It is quite likely that you will actually be buying more than just the base computer, so it is worth taking the lid off and seeing what other goodies you are getting. The 400 series machines may well have a hard disc (300 series machines need a backplane and podule for this).

If there is a hard disc, check that it verifies successfully, preferably after being switched on for an hour or two. I have mentioned backplanes, which you will need if you want to fit

any expansion podules. If there is one present on a machine you are thinking of buying, see if it is a 2-slot or 4-slot. The latter may well be more suitable for your needs. New ones are roughly £25 and £40 respectively.

See if any expansion Ram has been fitted. The 400/1 series machines allow Ram to be added very easily, while 300 series models need various carrier boards to be soldered or plugged in. Again, the latter may be more suitable.

If you are looking at an A3000, have a close look at the Ram expansion pins – they should look clean, shiny and bright. Some A3000s have oxidised pins, which means that Ram cards may not work properly.

The pins can be cleaned with a piece of fibre-glass – ask a dealer to do this for you if necessary. If expansion Ram is already present, try wobbling it slightly with the machine on. If you get 'address exceptions' or 'abort on data transfers' errors, it is likely that the board has not been fitted properly.

Other expansions to look out for are as follows. A MemC1a is the improved memory controller that speeds up the machine slightly. It is necessary if you are planning to fit an Arm3 and you will save £50 or so, if there is one already there. An Arm3 is a major advantage in terms of processing speed and can add about £150 to the price. An Econet card is really useful if you have a network. If you have a multisync monitor, a VidC enhancer is useful

As a rough guide, any podules fitted, (digit-isers, samplers, I/O, Midi and so on) will be worth anything between 60 and 80 percent of their 'new' price.

CONCLUSION

If you shop around, you can probably track down quite a bargain. At the end of last year, I found one myself – an A310 with a backplane, fan and hard disc podule for just over £300 – £100 less than my original BBC B.

It is worth remembering that the computer itself may not be worth as much as the expansion and podules it contains: to give you something to go by, there is a list of average prices shown in the box on this page. These are by no means the final word, but they should give you a rough idea. Happy bargain hunting!

PAINTING BY NUMBERS

The picture seen below was not created by an abstract artist using a painting package: it was generated entirely from a mathematical formula and a few values set by the user. Simply by entering a few letters into the program, (found in yellow pages or on our monthly disc), you can create such a world and explore its depths by zooming in on areas using the mouse.

Apologies to eight-bit owners, but so much maths is needed to make the pictures they would take days to complete on a BBC B or Master 128. In fact the original program, written in Basic, took 20 hours even on an Archimedes.

To speed things up, the program is machine coded and has a fast mode with reduced accuracy. It also uses the technique of successively increasing the resolution of the picture (rather than working from left to right, for example), so you needn't wait for the finished picture while you are exploring.

When the program is run, it starts drawing a picture straight away. The co-ordinates, sequence and estimated time of completion are shown on the right hand side of the screen. To stop the plot, press ESCAPE. A box, which can be moved with the mouse, will appear on-screen. Pressing Select makes the box smaller, Adjust makes it larger, and Menu starts the plot of the chosen area. The plot can also be started by pressing F (for Fast); this uses less accurate (16-bit) multiplications to draw the picture more quickly, though with a slight loss of quality.

While the box is on-screen, press S to save the picture to disc (the box will be removed first), E to exit the program or R to reset the sequence, coordinates, and initial value of x. Pressing RETURN at any of the prompts causes the program to use the defaults shown on-screen.

The sequence can be entered in the form ababb or 01011. The program only looks at the bottom bit of the characters entered, so enter your name, for example, and see what happens.

THE LISTING
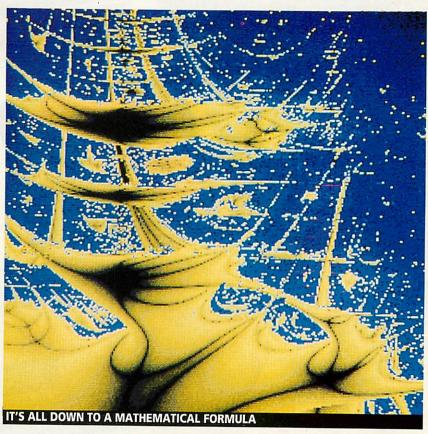
The algorithm is based on a modified form of what is known as the Verhulst or logistic formula, intended as a simple model for the animal population of an isolated area. The rule is:

$$x_{new} = r\, x_{old}\,(1 - x_{old})$$

x_{new} represents the population of a species (as a proportion of the largest population the area can sustain); x_{old} represents the size of the population the previous year. The system's behaviour depends on the value of r; when it is large enough, x behaves chaotically, changing seemingly at random. This means that although a sequence of values of x can be calculated exactly, they cannot be predicted in any other way, and a small change in the initial value of x will make the sequence look totally different further on. The program *Verhulst* draws a graph of 100 sequential values of x against r. It shows the number of population levels starting at one, but doubles repeatedly as r increases and becomes chaotic.

One way to measure how chaotic a system is, is to calculate its Lyapunov exponent. This is a kind of average logarithm of the changes in x, which is less than zero for a stable system, and greater than zero for a chaotic system. The program draws a graph of an approximation to the Lyapunov exponent against r on the bottom half of the screen.

The picture above was created by doing the same thing, but with two values for r, say a and b. These are used in a sequence, for example a,a,b,a,b – which is used repeatedly in calculating several thousand values of x. The pictures produced by the program *Lyapunov* are plots of the Lyapunov exponent against a and b. Each point on the screen corresponds to a pair of values for a and b, and the colour of the point indicates the value of the Lyapunov exponent. Negative values (showing stable behaviour for x) are yellow, shaded down to black for lower values (greater stability in x). Positive values are shown in shades of blue. If x leaves the range zero to one, the point is coloured in dark red.

Although the pictures look three dimensional, they are not – it is an effect caused by the shading, and the fact that some features appear to go in front of others. This seems to be determined by the initial value of x. If your Archimedes has enough memory, you could save a series of plots of the same area, with a range of values for the initial x, and write a small program to load and animate them.

IT'S ALL DOWN TO A MATHEMATICAL FORMULA

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Program	Page	BBC B B+	B+/ 128	Master 128	Master Compact	Electron	6502SP/ Turbo	ADFS	Econet	Shadow Ram	Archimedes/ A3000/A5000	Monthly disc
★Info	49											
Listing 1								■	■		■	■
Listing 2 - 3		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Listing 4 - 5								■	■		■	■
Listing 6			■	■				■	■		■	■
Listing 7		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Listing 8								■	■		■	■
Listing 9		■	■					■	■		■	■
Lisiting 10		■	■	■	■			■	■		■	■
Listing 11- 13								■	■		■	■
A to Z	60	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Doodle	72							■	■		■	■
Lyapunov Fractals	79							■	■		■	■

★Info

Listing 1

```
10 REM >McCloud (Info1) - 32 bit clou
d plotter
20 REM By Dave Lawrence
30 REM Based on an idea by Andrew Jon
es
40 REM 32 bit only
50 REM (C) BAU February 1992
60 :
70 MODE 9:OFF
80 PROCinit
90 PROCscreen
100 PROCassemble
110 PROCclouds(weather,density,scale)
120 REPEAT
130 MOUSE x,y,z
140 IF z=0 THEN
150 time=0
160 ELSE
170 IF z AND 5 THEN
180 IF TIME>time+10 THEN
190 box=FNfind(x,y)
200 add=((z AND 1)<>0)-((z AND 4)<>0)
210 CASE box OF
220 WHEN 1 : PROCadjust(1,weather,add,
0,15)
230 WHEN 2 : PROCadjust(2,density,add,
0,20)
240 WHEN 3 : PROCadjust(3,scale,add,1,
8)
250 WHEN 4 : drawn=FALSE
260 WHEN 5 : PROCsave
270 WHEN 6 : done=TRUE
280 ENDCASE
290 time=TIME
300 ENDIF
310 ENDIF
320 ENDIF
330 IF (z AND 2)=0 AND NOT drawn PROCc
louds(weather,density,scale)
340 UNTIL done
350 MODE 0
360 END
370 :
380 DEF PROCinit
390 weather=7
400 density=3
410 scale=8
420 done=FALSE
430 READ boxes
440 DIM x1(boxes),x2(boxes),y1(boxes),
y2(boxes)
450 DIM code 4096-8,grid% 260*260,spri
te% (256*256)/2+1024
460 !sprite%=(256*256)/2+1024
470 sprite%!8=16
480 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",&109,sprite%
490 ENDPROC
500 :
510 DEF PROCscreen
520 FOR col=1 TO 8
530 COLOUR col,(col+3)<<4,(col+3)<<4,&
FF
540 NEXT
550 FOR col=0 TO 6
560 COLOUR col+9,(14-col)<<4,(14-col)<
<4,(14-col)<<4
570 NEXT
580 PROCslab(1024,0,1279,1023,13,11,15
)
590 FOR i=0 TO boxes
600 READ y,t$,c,s,h
610 PROCtext(i,y,t$,c,s,h)
620 NEXT
630 PROCvalue(1,weather)
640 PROCvalue(2,density)
650 PROCvalue(3,scale)
660 ENDPROC
670 :
680 DATA 6
690 DATA 242,CLOUDS,1,2,10
700 DATA 200,Weather,6,16,24
```

```
710 DATA 170,Density,6,16,24
720 DATA 140,Scale,6,16,24
730 DATA 110,Draw,4,5,16
740 DATA 50,Save,3,3,12
750 DATA 4,Exit,15,2,10
760 :
770 DEF PROCslab(x1,y1,x2,y2,cm,ctl,cb
r)
780 GCOL cm
790 RECTANGLE FILL x1,y1,x2-x1,y2-y1
800 GCOL ctl
810 MOVE x1,y1:DRAW x1,y2:DRAW x2,y2
820 GCOL cbr
830 DRAW x2,y1:DRAW x1,y1
840 ENDPROC
850 :
860 DEF PROCtext(n,ypos,text$,ct,spc,h
eight)
870 PROCslab(1024+12,ypos*4,1279-12,(y
pos+height)*4,12,14,10)
880 WAIT:VDU 5
890 GCOL ct:MOVE 1024+((1280-1024)-LEN
text$*32)/2,(ypos+spc+6)*4:PRINTtext$
900 VDU 4:OFF
910 x1(n)=1024+12+4:x2(n)=1279-12-4
920 y1(n)=(ypos+1)*4:y2(n)=(ypos+heigh
t-1)*4
930 ENDPROC
940 :
950 DEF FNfind(fx,fy)
960 box=FALSE
970 FOR i=1 TO boxes
980 IF fx>x1(i) AND fx<x2(i) AND fy>y1
(i) AND fy<y2(i) box=i
990 NEXT
1000 =box
1010 :
1020 DEF PROCvalue(box,value)
1030 v$=STR$value
1040 IF box=2 THEN
1050 v$=RIGHT$("0"+v$,2)
1060 v$=LEFT$(v$,1)+"."+MID$(v$,2,1)
1070 ENDIF
1080 WAIT
1090 GCOL 12:RECTANGLE FILL x1(box),y1(
box),1280-1024-36,36
1100 VDU 5
1110 GCOL 2:MOVE x1(box)-16+((1280-1024
)-LENv$*32)/2,y1(box)+32:PRINT v$
1120 VDU 4:OFF
1130 ENDPROC
1140 :
1150 DEF PROCadjust(box,RETURN var,add,
min,max)
1160 old=var
1170 var+=add
1180 IF var<min var=min
1190 IF var>max var=max
1200 IF old<>var THEN
1210 PROCvalue(box,var)
1220 drawn=FALSE
1230 ENDIF
1240 ENDPROC
1250 :
1260 DEF PROCclouds(W,D,S)
1270 MOUSE OFF
1280 !Weather=W
1290 !Density=(D/10)*MULT
1300 !Scale=S
1310 !Seed=TIME
1320 CALL clouds
1330 drawn=TRUE
1340 MOUSE ON
1350 ENDPROC
1360 :
1370 DEF PROCsave
1380 pos=(256-2^scale)/2
1390 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",&110,sprite%,"cl
oud",1,pos*4,pos*4,1023-pos*4,1023-pos*4
1400 PROCslab(12,12,1023-12,80,13,11,15
)
1410 MOUSE OFF:ON
1420 COLOUR 128+13:COLOUR 0
1430 PRINTTAB(1,30);"Filename:";
```

```
1440 file$=""
1450 REPEAT
1460 c=GET
1470 IF c=127 AND file$<>"" VDU 127:fil
e$=LEFT$(file$)
1480 IF c>32 AND c<127 AND LENfile$<21
file$+=CHR$c:VDU c
1490 UNTIL c=13
1500 OFF
1510 IF file$<>"" THEN
1520 SYS "XOS_SpriteOp",&10C,sprite%,fi
le$ TO err ;flag
1530 IF flag AND 1 THEN
1540 VDU 28,1,30,30,30,12,26,31,1,30
1550 i=4:REPEAT:VDU err?i:i+=1:UNTIL er
r?i=0
1560 VDU 7
1570 IFINKEY200
1580 ENDIF
1590 ENDIF
1600 IF scale=8 THEN
1610 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",&122,sprite%,"cl
oud",pos*4,pos*4
1620 ELSE
1630 GCOL 0
1640 RECTANGLE FILL 0,0,1023,80
1650 ENDIF
1660 MOUSE ON
1670 ENDPROC
1680 :
1690 DEF PROCassemble
1700 loop=4
1710 i=5
1720 j=6
1730 xor=7
1740 seed=8
1750 sqr=9:step=9
1760 step_asl=10
1770 mf=11
1780 grid=12
1790 sp=13:link=14:pc=15
1800 SHIFT=10
1810 MULT=1<<SHIFT
1820 colmin=1
1830 colmax=15
1840 FOR pass=0 TO 2 STEP 2:P%=code
1850 [OPT pass
1860 .clouds STMFD  (sp)!,{link}
1870 LDR     grid,Grid
1880 LDR     xor,Xor
1890 LDR     seed,Seed
1900 MOV     R0,#0
1910 MOV     R1,grid
1920 LDR     R2,count
1930 .cl     STR     R0,[R1],#4
1940 SUBS    R2,R2,#1
1950 BNE     cl
1960 LDR     R0,Scale          ;
mf=(scale+1)*density
1970 ADD     R0,R0,#1
1980 LDR     R1,Density
1990 MUL     mf,R0,R1          ;
(<<SHIFT)
2000 MOV     sqr,#1            ;
sqr=2^scale
2010 LDR     R0,Scale
2020 MOV     sqr,sqr,ASL R0
2030 RSB     R0,sqr,#256       ;
centre the square
2040 MOV     R0,R0,ASR #1
2050 ADD     grid,grid,R0
2060 ADD     grid,grid,R0,ASL #2
2070 ADD     grid,grid,R0,ASL #8
2080 LDR     R0,Weather        ;
plot corners
2090 FNplot(0,0)
2100 LDR     R0,Weather
2110 FNplot(sqr,0)
2120 LDR     R0,Weather
2130 FNplot(0,sqr)
2140 LDR     R0,Weather
2150 FNplot(sqr,sqr)
2160 MOV     loop,#0           ;
calc edges
```

```
2170 :
2180 .edges FNsetmfstep(j)
2190 MOV     R1,#1             ;
i=2^loop-1
2200 MOV     R1,R1,ASL loop
2210 SUB     i,i,#1
2220 .eloop  FNhav(0)
2230 FNhav(sqr)
2240 FNnav(0)
2250 FNnav(sqr)
2260 SUBS    i,i,#1
2270 BPL     eloop
2280 ADD     loop,loop,#1
2290 LDR     R0,Scale
2300 CMP     loop,R0
2310 BNE     edges
2320 MOV     loop,#0
2330 .middle FNsetmfstep(step)
2340 MOV     i,#1              ;
i=2^loop-1 (*step)
2350 MOV     i,i,ASL loop
2360 MOV     i,i,#1
2370 MOV     i,i,ASL step_asl
2380 :
2390 .iloop1 MOV     j,#1      ;
j=2^loop-1 (*step)
2400 MOV     j,j,ASL loop
2410 MOV     j,j,#1
2420 MOV     j,j,ASL step_asl
2430 :
2440 .jloop1
2450 FNij(FALSE)               ;
R0 =average
2460 ADD     i,i,step
2470 FNij(TRUE)
2480 ADD     j,j,step
2490 FNij(TRUE)
2500 SUB     i,i,step
2510 FNij(TRUE)
2520 SUB     j,j,step
2530 MOV     R0,R0,ASR #2
2540 ADD     R2,i,step,ASR #1  ;
R1,R2 -> middle
2550 ADD     R3,j,step,ASR #1
2560 FNplot(2,3)
2570 SUBS    j,step,ASR #1
2580 BPL     jloop1
2590 SUBS    i,i,step
2600 BPL     iloop1
2610 CMP     loop,#0
2620 BEQ     noother
2630 MOV     R3,#2             ;
R3=(-)add
2640 MOV     step,step,ASR #1
2650 MOV     step_asl,step_asl,#1
2660 MOV     i,#1              ;
i=2^(loop+1)-1 (*step)
2670 MOV     i,i,ASL loop
2680 MOV     i,i,ASL #1
2690 SUB     i,i,#1
2700 MOV     i,i,ASL step_asl
2710 :
2720 .iloop2 MOV     j,#1      ;
j=2^(loop+1)+add  (*step)
2730 MOV     j,j,ASL loop
2740 MOV     j,j,ASL #1
2750 SUB     j,j,R3
2760 MOV     j,j,ASL step_asl
2770 .jloop2
2780 ADD     i,i,step
2790 FNij(FALSE)
2800 SUB     i,i,step,ASL #1
2810 ADD     i,i,step
2820 ADD     j,j,step
2830 FNij(TRUE)
2840 SUB     j,j,step,ASL #1
2850 FNij(TRUE)
2860 ADD     j,j,step
2870 :
2880 :
2890 MOV     R0,R0,ASR #2
2900 FNplot(i,j)
2910 ADD     j,step,ASL #1
2920 CMP     j,step ;,ASL #1
```

```
        ┌─────────────┐
        │   PAGES     │
        │ YELLOW ✍    │
        └─────────────┘
```

```
2930 BGE    jloop2
2940 EOR    R3,R3,#3
2950 SUB    i,i,step
2960 CMP    i,#1
2970 BGE    iloop2
2980 :
2990 .noother
3000 ADD    loop,loop,#1
3010 LDR    R0,Scale
3020 CMP    loop,R0
3030 BNE    middle
3040 :
3050 .zap
3060 STR    seed,Seed
3070 MOV    R0,#19
3080 SWI    "XOS_Byte"
3090 LDR    R12,Grid
3100 MOV    R11,#256*(256/32)
3110 SUB    R11,R11,#1
3120 LDR    R10,Screen
3130 .blot  LDMIA R12!,{R0-R7}
3140 ]
3150 FOR reg=0 TO 3
3160 [OPT pass
3170 AND    R9,(2*reg),#&0000000F
3180 AND    R8,(2*reg),#&00000F00
3190 AND    R9,R9,R8,LSR R0
3200 AND    R8,(2*reg),#&000F0000
3210 ORR    R9,R9,R8,LSR #8
3220 ORR    R8,(2*reg),#&0F000000
3230 ORR    R9,R9,R8,LSR #12
3240 ORR    R8,(reg*2+1),#&0000000F
3250 ORR    reg,R9,R8,LSL #16
3260 AND    R8,(reg*2+1),#&00000F00
3270 ORR    reg,reg,R8,LSL #12
3280 AND    R8,(reg*2+1),#&000F0000
3290 ORR    reg,reg,R8,LSL #8
3300 AND    R8,(reg*2+1),#&0F000000
3310 ORR    reg,reg,R8,LSL #4
3320 ]NEXT
3330 [OPT pass
3340 STMIA  R10!,{R0-R3}
3350 TST    R11,#%111
3360 ADDEQ  R10,R10,#(320-256)/2
3370 ADDEQ  R12,R12,#4
3380 SUBS   R11,R11,#1
3390 BPL    blot
3400 LDMFD  (sp)!,(pc)
3410 .count EQUD 260*260/4
3420 .Scale   EQUD 0
3430 .Density EQUD 0
3440 .Weather EQUD 0
3450 .Seed    EQUD TIME
3460 .Grid    EQUD grid%
3470 .Xor     EQUD &1D872B41
3480 .Screen  EQUD 148
3490 EQUD -1
3500 :
3510 ]NEXT
3520 SYS "OS_ReadVduVariables",Screen,S
creen
3530 ENDPROC
3540 :
3550 DEF FNplot(xx,yy)
3560 [OPT pass
3570 MOV    R1,#0             ;
R1=2*RND(1)
3580 ]FOR bit=1 TO SHIFT+1:[OPT pass
3590 MOVS   seed,seed,LSL #1
3600 EORCS  seed,seed,xor
3610 ADC    R1,R1,R1
3620 ]:NEXT:[OPT pass
3630 SUB    R1,R1,#1  *MULT
-1
3640 MUL    R1,mf,R1          ;
*mf
3650 MOV    R1,R1,ASR #SHIFT
3660 ADD    R1,R1,#0.5  *MULT
+0.5
3670 ADD    R0,R0,R1,ASR #SHIFT  ;
+R0
3680 CMP    R0,#colmin
3690 MOVLT  R0,#colmin
3700 CMP    R0,#colmax
3710 MOVGT  R0,#colmax
3720 ]
3730 IF yy=0 THEN
3740 IF xx=0 THEN
3750 [OPT pass
3760 STRB   R0,[grid]
3770 ]
3780 ELSE
3790 [OPT pass
3800 STRB   R0,[grid,xx]
3810 ]
3820 ENDIF
3830 ELSE
3840 IF xx=0 THEN
3850 [OPT pass
3860 ADD    R1,grid,yy,ASL #8
3870 STRB   R0,[R1,yy,ASL #2]
3880 ]
3890 ELSE
3900 [OPT pass
3910 ADD    R1,xx,yy,ASL #8
3920 ADD    R1,R1,yy,ASL #2
3930 STRB   R0,[grid,R1]
3940 ]
3950 ENDIF
3960 ENDIF
3970 =""
3980 :
3990 DEF FNsetmfstep(stepreg)
4000 [OPT pass
4010 LDR    R0,Scale          ;
mf=(scale+1-loop)*dens
4020 ADD    mf,R0,#1
4030 SUB    mf,mf,loop
4040 LDR    R1,Density
```

```
4050 MUL    mf,R1,mf
4060 SUB    step_asl,R0,loop    ;
step=2^(scale-loop)
4070 MOV    R1,#1
4080 MOV    stepreg,R1,LSL step_asl
4090 ]
4100 =""
4110 :
4120 DEF FNhav(yy)
4130 IF yy=0 THEN
4140 [OPT pass
4150 ADD    R1,grid,i,ASL step_asl  ;
R0=?(i*step,0)
4160 LDRB   R0,[R1]
4170 ]
4180 ELSE
4190 [OPT pass
4200 MOV    R1,yy,ASL #8        ;
R0=?(i*step,y)
4210 ADD    R1,R1,yy,ASL #2
4220 ADD    R1,R1,i,ASL step_asl
4230 LDRB   R0,[R1,grid]!
4240 ]
4250 ENDIF
4260 [OPT pass
4270 LDRB   R1,[R1,step]
4280 ADD    R1,R1,R0
4290 MOV    R0,R1,ASR #1        ;
R0=av
4300 MOV    R2,i,ASL #1
4310 ADD    R2,R2,#1
4320 MOV    R2,R2,ASL step_asl
4330 MOV    R2,R2,ASR #1
4340 FNplot(2,yy)             ;
?(i+0.5,y)=R0
4350 ]
4360 =""
4370 :
4380 DEF FNvav(xx)
4390 [OPT pass
4400 MOV    R2,i,ASL #8
4410 ADD    R2,R2,i,ASL #2
4420 ADD    R2,grid,R2,ASL step_asl
4430 ]
4440 IF xx=0 THEN
4450 [OPT pass
4460 LDRB   R0,[R1]
4470 ]
4480 ELSE
4490 [OPT pass
4500 LDRB   R0,[R1,xx]!
4510 ]
4520 ENDIF
4530 [OPT pass
4540 LDRB   R1,[R1,j]    ; (j=step)
4550 ADD    R1,R1,R0
4560 MOV    R0,R1,ASR #1
4570 MOV    R2,i,ASL #1
4580 ADD    R2,R2,#1
4590 MOV    R2,R2,ASL step_asl
4600 MOV    R2,R2,ASR #1
4610 FNplot(xx,2)
4620 ]
4630 =""
4640 :
4650 DEF FNij(add)
4660 [OPT pass
4670 ADD    R1,i,j,ASL #8
4680 ADD    R1,R1,j,ASL #2
4690 ]
4700 IF add THEN
4710 [OPT pass
4720 LDRB   R1,[grid,R1]
4730 ADD    R0,R0,R1
4740 ]
4750 ELSE
4760 [OPT pass
4770 LDRB   R0,[grid,R1]
4780 ]
4790 ENDIF
4800 =""
```

Listing 2

```
  10 REM >CloudSrc (Info2) (Machine cod
e for Cloud8)
  20 REM By Dave Lawrence
  30 REM For 8 bit machines
  40 REM (C) BAU February 1992
  50 :
  60 PROCinit
  70 PROCassemble
  80 OSCLI"Save CCode "+STR$~code+" "+S
TR$~O%+" 900 900"
  90 END
 100 :
 110 DEF PROCinit
 120 DIM code &200
 130 data=&2000
 140 addr=&70
 150 temp=&72
 160 val=&73
 170 read=&74
 180 write=&76
 190 addr2=&78
 200 line=&7A
 210 col=&7B
 220 col1=&7C
 230 col2=&7D
 240 readrow=&7E
 250 writerow=&7F
 260 ENDPROC
 270 :
 280 DEF PROCassemble
 290 FOR pass=4 TO 6 STEP 2:P%=&900:O%=
code
 300 [OPT pass
 310 JMP poke
```

```
 320 JMP peek
 330 JMP trans
 340 :
 350 .poke
 360 LDA #16
 370 BCC aok
 380 CMP #128
 390 BCC setto15
 400 LDA #1
 410 BNE aok
 420 .setto15
 430 LDA #15
 440 .aok
 450 PHA
 460 LDA #0
 470 STA addr+1
 480 TXA
 490 LSR A
 500 PHP
 510 ASL A
 520 ASL A
 530 ROL addr+1
 540 ASL A
 550 ROL addr+1
 560 PHA
 570 TYA
 580 LSR A
 590 LSR A
 600 LSR A
 610 TAX
 620 PLA
 630 CLC
 640 ADC linelo,X
 650 STA addr
 660 LDA linehi,X
 670 ADC addr+1
 680 STA addr+1
 690 TYA
 700 AND #7
 710 TAY
 720 LDA #&F0
 730 PLP
 740 PLA
 750 BCS noasl
 760 ASL A
 770 ASL A
 780 ASL A
 790 ASL A
 800 LDX #&0F
 810 .noasl
 820 STA val
 830 STX temp
 840 LDA (addr),Y
 850 AND temp
 860 ORA val
 870 STA (addr),Y
 880 RTS
 890 :
 900 .peek
 910 LDA #0
 920 STA addr+1
 930 TXA
 940 LSR A
 950 PHP
 960 ASL A
 970 ASL A
 980 ROL addr+1
 990 ASL A
1000 ROL addr+1
1010 PHA
1020 TYA
1030 LSR A
1040 LSR A
1050 LSR A
1060 TAX
1070 PLA
1080 CLC
1090 ADC linelo,X
1100 STA addr
1110 LDA linehi,X
1120 ADC addr+1
1130 STA addr+1
1140 TYA
1150 AND #7
1160 TAY
1170 LDA (addr),Y
1180 PLP
1190 BCS nolsr
1200 LSR A
1210 LSR A
1220 LSR A
1230 LSR A
1240 .nolsr
1250 AND #&0F
1260 RTS
1270 :
1280 .trans
1290 LDA #15
1300 STA line
1310 .lineloop
1320 LDY line
1330 LDA linelo,Y
1340 STA read
1350 LDA linehi,Y
1360 STA read+1
1370 LDA line
1380 ASL A
1390 TAY
1400 LDA linelo,Y
1410 STA addr
1420 LDA linehi,Y
1430 STA addr+1
1440 LDA linelo+1,Y
1450 STA addr2
1460 LDA linehi+1,Y
1470 STA addr2+1
1480 LDA #65
1490 STA col
1500 .colloop
```

```
1510 LDA addr2
1520 STA write
1530 LDA addr2+1
1540 STA write+1
1550 LDA #7
1560 STA readrow
1570 .writeloop
1580 LDA #6
1590 STA writerow
1600 .rowloop
1610 LDY readrow
1620 LDA (read),Y
1630 PHA
1640 AND #&F
1650 TAX
1660 LDA cols1,X
1670 STA col1
1680 LDA cols2,X
1690 STA col2
1700 PLA
1710 LSR A
1720 LSR A
1730 LSR A
1740 LSR A
1750 TAX
1760 LDA cols2,X
1770 ASL A
1780 ORA col1
1790 LDY writerow
1800 STA (write),Y
1810 LDA cols1,X
1820 ASL A
1830 ORA col2
1840 INY
1850 STA (write),Y
1860 DEC readrow
1870 DEC writerow
1880 DEC writerow
1890 BPL rowloop
1900 LDA addr
1910 STA write
1920 LDA addr+1
1930 STA write+1
1940 LDA readrow
1950 CMP #255
1960 BNE writeloop
1970 LDX #read
1980 JSR add8
1990 LDX #addr
2000 JSR add8
2010 LDX #addr2
2020 JSR add8
2030 DEC col
2040 BNE colloop
2050 DEC line
2060 BMI done
2070 JMP lineloop
2080 .done
2090 RTS
2100 :
2110 .add8
2120 LDA #8
2130 CLC
2140 ADC &00,X
2150 STA &00,X
2160 BCC a8rts
2170 INC &01,X
2180 .a8rts
2190 RTS
2200 :
2210 .cols1 EQUS STRING$(16,CHR$0)
2220 .cols2 EQUS STRING$(16,CHR$0)
2230 :
2240 EQUB &00:EQUB &01:EQUB &04:EQUB &0
5
2250 EQUB &10:EQUB &11:EQUB &14:EQUB &1
5
2260 EQUB &40:EQUB &41:EQUB &44:EQUB &4
5
2270 EQUB &50:EQUB &51:EQUB &54:EQUB &5
5
2280 :
2290 .linelo EQUS STRING$(32,CHR$0)
2300 .linehi EQUS STRING$(32,CHR$0)
2310 :
2320 ]NEXT
2330 DIM mode2(7)
2340 FOR i=0 TO 7:READ mode2(i):NEXT
2350 c1$="044115522663377"
2360 FOR c=1 TO 15
2370 cols1?(c-P%+O%)=mode2(VALMID$(c1$
,c-1,1))
2380 cols2?(c-P%+O%)=mode2(VALMID$(c1$
,c,1))
2390 NEXT
2400 FOR line=0 TO 31
2410 addr=&3000+line*&280
2420 linelo?(line-P%+O%)=addr MOD 256
2430 linehi?(line-P%+O%)=addr DIV 256
2440 NEXT
2450 ENDPROC
2460 :
2470 DATA &00,&01,&04,&05,&10,&11,&14,&
15
```

Listing 3

```
  10 REM >Cloud8 (Info3) - 8 Bit cloud
plotter
  20 REM By Dave Lawrence
  30 REM Based on an idea by Andrew Jon
es
  40 REM For 8 bit machines
  50 REM (C) BAU February 1992
  60 :
  70 MODE 2:VDU 23;8202;0;0;0;
  80 *FX10,0
  90 *Load CCode
 100 poke=&900:peek=&903:trans=&906
```

```
110 Weather=12
120 Density=0.5
130 Scale=6
140 PROCclouds(Weather,Density,Scale)
150 CALL trans
160 VDU 7
170 IFGET
180 END
190 :
200 DEF PROCclouds(weather,density,scale)
210 mf=(scale+1)*density
220 sqr=2^scale
230 PROCplot(0,0,weather)
240 PROCplot(sqr,0,weather)
250 PROCplot(0,sqr,weather)
260 PROCplot(sqr,sqr,weather)
270 FOR loop=0 TO scale-1
280 mf=(scale+1-loop)*density
290 step=2^(scale-loop)
300 FOR i=0 TO 2^loop-1
310 PROChav(i,i+1,0)
320 PROChav(i,i+1,sqr)
330 PROCvav(i,i+1,0)
340 PROCvav(i,i+1,sqr)
350 NEXT
360 NEXT
370 FOR loop=0 TO scale-1
380 mf=(scale+1-loop)*density
390 step=2^(scale-loop)
400 n=(2^loop-1)*step
410 FOR i=0 TO n STEP step
420 FOR j=0 TO n STEP step
430 p1=FNpeek(i,j)
440 p2=FNpeek(i,j+step)
450 p3=FNpeek(i+step,j)
460 p4=FNpeek(i+step,j+step)
470 A%=INT((p1+p2+p3+p4)/4+mf*(RND(1)*2-1)+0.5)
480 X%=i+step/2:Y%=j+step/2:CALL poke
490 NEXT
500 NEXT
510 IF loop<>0 PROCfillin
520 NEXT
530 ENDPROC
540 :
550 DEF PROCfillin
560 add=-1
570 step=step/2
580 FOR i=step TO (2^(loop+1)-1)*step STEP step
590 FOR j=(1+add)*step TO (2^(loop+1)+add)*step STEP 2*step
600 p1=FNpeek(i-step,j)
610 p2=FNpeek(i+step,j)
620 p3=FNpeek(i,j-step)
630 p3=FNpeek(i,j+step)
640 A%=INT((p1+p2+p3+p4)/4+mf*(RND(1)*2-1)+0.5)
650 X%=i:Y%=j:CALL poke
660 NEXT
670 add=NOT add
680 NEXT
690 ENDPROC
700 :
710 DEF PROChav(a,b,y)
720 p1=FNpeek(a*step,y)
730 p2=FNpeek(b*step,y)
740 PROCplot((a+b)*step/2,y,(p1+p2)/2)
750 ENDPROC
760 :
770 DEF PROCvav(a,b,x)
780 p1=FNpeek(x,a*step)
790 p2=FNpeek(x,b*step)
800 PROCplot(x,(a+b)*step/2,(p1+p2)/2)
810 ENDPROC
820 :
830 DEF FNpeek(X%,Y%)
840 =USR(peek)AND&FF
850 :
860 DEF PROCplot(X%,Y%,c)
870 A%=INT(c+mf*(RND(1)*2-1)+0.5)
880 CALL poke
890 ENDPROC
```

Listing 4

```
10 REM >Bugworld (Info4)
20 REM by I Reeve
30 REM for 32-bit machines
40 REM (c) BAU February 1992
50 :
60 PROCinit
70 REPEAT
80 PROCmain
90 UNTIL FALSE
100 END
110 :
120 DEF PROCinit
130 MODE 12
140 OFF
150 *FX 9,10
160 *FX 10,10
170 *POINTER 1
180 CLS
190 sel=-1
200 waspr=-1
210 g_move=201
220 g_jump=202
230 g_loop=203
240 g_see=204
250 g_hungry=205
260 max=200
270 nrst=1
280 md=1
290 maxp=25
300 DIM a%(224,220),c%(28,220),e(max),d(max),x(max),y(max)
310 DIM p(max),c(max),m(max),s(max),mt(max),l(max)
320 DIM p%(max,maxp*3)
330 x1=0
340 y1=0
350 fd=250
360 PROChelp
370 PRINTTAB(25,22)"Load Bugworld?"
380 g%=GET AND &DF
390 CLS
400 IF g%=ASC"Y" THEN
410 mt()=50
420 PROCload
430 PROCclear
440 ELSE
450 PRINTTAB(25,0)"BugWorld"
460 n=12
470 FOR t=1 TO n
480 RESTORE 6060
490 PROCset(t)
500 e(t)=100
510 d(t)=RND(4)
520 p(t)=1
530 c(t)=0
540 m(t)=0
550 s(t)=7
560 mt(t)=50
570 NEXT
580 e(4)=150
590 s(4)=3
600 RESTORE 6090
610 PROCset(4)
620 mt(4)=1
630 e(5)=150
640 s(5)=3
650 RESTORE 6120
660 PROCset(5)
670 mt(5)=1
680 GCOL 1
690 FOR r=1 TO max
700 x(r)=RND(214)+5
710 y(r)=RND(210)+5
720 a%(x(r),y(r))=2
730 NEXT
740 PROCmunch(2000)
750 ENDIF
760 PROCselectbug(1)
770 ENDPROC
780 :
790 DEF PROCselectbug(s)
800 IF sel<>s THEN
810 sel=s
820 PROCgene(s)
830 PROCdata(TRUE)
840 waspr=FALSE
850 ENDIF
860 ENDPROC
870 :
880 DEF PROChelp
890 CLS
900 PRINTTAB(25,5)"OPERATIONAL COMMANDS"
910 PRINTTAB(16,8)"2-7 - Colour currently selected species"
920 PRINTTAB(18,10)"D - Highlighting mode toggle"
930 PRINTTAB(18,12)"S - Save BugWorld"
940 PRINTTAB(18,14)"H - List operational commands (this page)"
950 PRINTTAB(18,16)"T - Trace numbered bug (or use mouse)"
960 NEXT
970 :
980 DEF PROCmain
990 dead=FALSE
1000 breed=FALSE
1010 FOR r=1 TO n
1020 t=p%(r,p(r))
1030 t1=p%(r,p(r)+1)
1040 t2=p%(r,p(r)+2)
1050 p(r)+=3
1060 IF p(r)>l(r) THEN p(r)=1
1070 CASE t OF
1080 WHEN g_move:
1090 PROCmove(r)
1100 WHEN g_jump:
1110 PROCjump(r)
1120 e(r)-=1
1130 WHEN g_loop:
1140 PROCloop(r)
1150 e(r)-=1
1160 WHEN g_see:
1170 PROCsee(r)
1180 e(r)-=2
1190 WHEN g_hungry:
1200 IF e(r)<t1*10 THEN p(r)=t2
1210 e(r)-=2
1220 ENDCASE
1230 IF e(r)<0 PROCdead(r)
1240 IF r=sel PROCdraw(x(r),y(r),8) ELSE PROCdraw(x(r),y(r),s(r))
1250 NEXT
1260 IF dead PROCcompact
1270 IF breed PROCbreed
1280 PROCcommand
1290 PROCfood(1)
1300 PROCdata(dead OR breed)
1310 PROCmouse
1320 ENDPROC
1330 :
1340 DEF PROCcommand
1350 i%=INSTR(" TtSsDdHh2@3#4$5%6^7&",INKEY$(0)) DIV 2
1360 CASE i% OF
1370 WHEN 0:
1380 WHEN 1:PROCtrace
1390 WHEN 2:PROCsave
1400 WHEN 3:PROCswitch
1410 WHEN 4:PROChelp:PRINTTAB(20,22)"Press any key to continue.":g$=GET$:PROCclear
1420 OTHERWISE
1430 PROCmark(i%-3)
1440 ENDCASE
1450 ENDPROC
1460 :
1470 DEF PROCfood(a)
1480 GCOL 0
1490 FOR f=1 TO a
1500 x=RND(112)+RND(112)-112:IF x<0 x+=224
1510 y=RND(110)+RND(110)-110:IF y<0 y+=220
1520 a%(x,y)=1
1530 POINT x*4,y*4
1540 NEXT
1550 ENDPROC
1560 :
1570 DEF PROCdraw(x,y,c)
1580 GCOL c
1590 LINE (x-1)*4,y*4,(x+1)*4,y*4
1600 LINE x*4,(y-1)*4,x*4,(y+1)*4
1610 ENDPROC
1620 :
1630 DEF PROCmove(r)
1640 c=RND(100)
1650 IF c>t1 AND c<t2 THEN
1660 PROCdraw(x(r),y(r),0)
1670 a%(x(r),y(r))=0
1680 CASE d(r) OF
1690 WHEN 1:x(r)+=1:IF x(r)>223 x(r)=223:d(r)=3
1700 WHEN 2:y(r)+=1:IF y(r)>219 y(r)=219:d(r)=4
1710 WHEN 3:x(r)-=1:IF x(r)<1 x(r)=1:d(r)=1
1720 WHEN 4:y(r)-=1:IF y(r)<1 y(r)=1:d(r)=2
1730 ENDCASE
1740 a%(x(r),y(r))=2
1750 e(r)-=10
1760 PROCmunch(x(r)+1,y(r))
1770 PROCmunch(x(r)-1,y(r))
1780 PROCmunch(x(r),y(r)+1)
1790 PROCmunch(x(r),y(r)-1)
1800 IF e(r)>2000 THEN e(r)=2000:breed=TRUE
1810 ELSE
1820 IF c<t1 THEN d(r)-=1 ELSE d(r)+=1
1830 IF d(r)<1 THEN d(r)=4
1840 IF d(r)>4 THEN d(r)=1
1850 e(r)-=2
1860 ENDIF
1870 ENDPROC
1880 :
1890 DEF PROCdead(r)
1900 dead=TRUE
1910 e(r)=-1
1920 IF r=sel PROCselectbug(-1)
1930 ENDPROC
1940 :
1950 DEF PROCmunch(x,y)
1960 CASE a%(x,y) OF
1970 WHEN 1:
1980 e(r)+=fd
1990 a%(x,y)=0
2000 WHEN 2:
2010 FOR v=1 TO n
2020 IF v<>r THEN
2030 IF (x(v)>=x(r)-1 AND x(v)<=x(r)+1) AND (y(v)>=y(r)-1 AND y(v)<=y(r)+1) THEN a%(x,y)=0:e(r)+=e(v):PROCdead(v)
2040 ENDIF
2050 NEXT
2060 ENDCASE
2070 ENDPROC
2080 :
2090 DEF PROCcompact
2100 IF n<2 PROCextinct
2110 p=1
2120 WHILE p<=n
2130 IF e(p)<0 THEN
2140 PROCdraw(x(p),y(p),0)
2150 FOR i%=1 TO l(n)
2160 p%(p,i%)=p%(n,i%)
2170 NEXT
2180 l(p)=l(n)
2190 e(p)=e(n)
2200 d(p)=d(n)
2210 x(p)=x(n)
2220 y(p)=y(n)
2230 p(p)=p(n)
2240 c(p)=c(n)
2250 m(p)=m(n)
2260 s(p)=s(n)
2270 mt(p)=mt(n)
2280 IF sel=n sel=p
2290 n-=1
2300 ELSE
2310 p+=1
2320 ENDIF
2330 ENDWHILE
2340 ENDPROC
2350 :
2360 DEF PROCswitch
2370 IF md=1 THEN
2380 md=2
2390 PRINTTAB(0,2)"All descendants highlighted."SPC16
2400 ELSE
2410 md=1
2420 PRINTTAB(0,2)"Only non-mutated descendants highlighted."
2430 s()=7
2440 ENDIF
2450 ENDPROC
2460 :
2470 DEF PROCbreed
2480 FOR r=1 TO n
2490 IF e(r)>=2000 AND n<max-1 THEN
2500 n+=1
2510 e(n)=e(r)/2
2520 e(r)=e(r)/2
2530 x(n)=x(r)
2540 y(n)=y(r)
2550 p(n)=p(r)
2560 c(n)=c(r)
2570 m(n)=m(r)+1
2580 mt(n)=mt(r)
2590 d(n)=RND(4)
2600 FOR i=1 TO maxp*3
2610 p%(n,i%)=p%(r,i%)
2620 NEXT
2630 l(n)=l(r)
2640 s(n)=s(r)
2650 IF RND(100)<=mt(r) THEN
2660 PROCmutate(n)
2670 IF md=1 s(n)=7
2680 ENDIF
2690 ENDIF
2700 NEXT
2710 ENDPROC
2720 :
2730 DEF PROCextinct
2740 PRINTTAB(25,15)"That's all folks!"
2750 END
2760 ENDPROC
2770 :
2780 DEF PROCloop(r)
2790 IF c(r)=1 OR c(r)<0 THEN
2800 c(r)=0
2810 ELSE
2820 IF c(r)=0 THEN c(r)=t1 ELSE c(r)-=1
2830 IF t2<=l(r)-2 p(r)=t2
2840 ENDIF
2850 ENDPROC
2860 :
2870 DEF PROCsee(r)
2880 CASE d(r) OF
2890 WHEN 1:PROClook(x(r)+1,x(r)+10,y(r)-1,y(r)+1)
2900 WHEN 2:PROClook(x(r)-1,x(r)+1,y(r)+1,y(r)+10)
2910 WHEN 3:PROClook(x(r)-10,x(r)-1,y(r)-1,y(r)+1)
2920 WHEN 4:PROClook(x(r)-1,x(r)+1,y(r)-10,y(r)-1)
2930 ENDCASE
2940 ENDPROC
2950 :
2960 DEF PROClook(x0,x1,y0,y1)
2970 FOR sy=y0 TO y1
2980 FOR sx=x0 TO x1
2990 IF sx<=223 AND sx>=1 AND sy<=219 AND sy>=1 THEN
3000 IF a%(sx,sy)=t1 THEN p(r)=t2:sx=x1:sy=y1
3010 ENDIF
3020 NEXT
3030 NEXT
3040 ENDPROC
3050 :
3060 DEF PROCmutate(r)
3070 IF l(r)=3 THEN rm=RND(2) ELSE rm=RND(7)
3080 CASE rm OF
3090 WHEN 1:PROCrate(r)
3100 WHEN 2:PROCaddition(r)
3110 WHEN 3:PROCsubtraction(r)
3120 WHEN 4:PROCsubtraction(r)
3130 WHEN 5:PROCswap(r)
3140 WHEN 6:PROCalter(r)
3150 WHEN 7:PROCdouble(r)
3160 ENDCASE
3170 ENDPROC
3180 :
3190 DEF PROCtrace
3200 PRINTTAB(0,0)"Which bug? (1-";n;")";
3210 INPUT""r
3220 IF r>=1 AND r<=n PROCselectbug(r)
3230 PRINTTAB(0,0)SPC25
3240 ENDPROC
3250 :
3260 DEF PROCclear
3270 CLS
3280 GCOL 1
3290 PRINTTAB(25,0)"BugWorld"
3300 FOR x=1 TO 224
3310 FOR y=1 TO 220
3320 IF a%(x,y)=1 POINT x*4,y*4
3330 NEXT
3340 NEXT
3350 FOR r=1 TO n
3360 PROCdraw(x(r),y(r),s(r))
3370 a%(x(r),y(r))=2
3380 s(r)=7
3390 NEXT
3400 ENDPROC
3410 :
3420 DEF PROCrate(r)
3430 mt(r)+=RND(11)-6
3440 IF mt(r)<1 mt(r)=1
3450 IF mt(r)>100 mt(r)=100
3460 ENDPROC
3470 :
3480 DEF PROCaddition(r)
3490 LOCAL l
3500 l=l(r) DIV 3
3510 IF l>=maxp ENDPROC
3520 p1=FNrg(r)
3530 new0=200+RND(5)
3540 CASE new0 OF
3550 WHEN g_move:new1=RND(30)
3560 WHEN g_jump:new1=RND(20)
```

```
3570 WHEN g_loop:new1=RND(20)
3580 WHEN g_see:new1=RND(2)
3590 WHEN g_hungry:new1=RND(99)
3600 ENDCASE
3610 IF new0=g_move THEN
3620 new2=RND(99)
3630 ELSE
3640 new2=RND(l(r)/3+1)*3-2
3650 ENDIF
3660 FOR i%=l TO pl STEP -1
3670 p%(r,i%+3)=p%(r,i%)
3680 NEXT
3690 p%(r,pl)=new0
3700 p%(r,pl+1)=new1
3710 p%(r,pl+2)=new2
3720 l(r)+=3
3730 ENDPROC
3740 :
3750 DEF PROCsubtraction(r)
3760 LOCAL pl
3770 pl=FNrg(r)
3780 IF pl<l(r)-2 THEN
3790 FOR i%=pl TO l(r)-3
3800 p%(r,i%)=p%(r,i%+3)
3810 NEXT
3820 ENDIF
3830 l(r)-=3
3840 ENDPROC
3850 :
3860 DEF FNrg(r)
3870 IF l(r)=3 THEN =1 ELSE =RND(l(r) D
IV 3)*3-2
3880 :
3890 DEF PROCswap(r)
3900 LOCAL pl,m$
3910 IF l(r)<6 ENDPROC
3920 IF l(r)=6 pl=1 ELSE pl=RND((l(r) D
IV 3)-1)*3-2
3930 FOR i%=pl TO pl+2
3940 SWAP p%(r,i%),p%(r,i%+3)
3950 NEXT
3960 ENDPROC
3970 :
3980 DEF PROCalter(r)
3990 LOCAL l
4000 l=l(r) DIV 3
4010 pl=RND(l)
4020 CASE RND(3) OF
4030 WHEN 1:
4040 al=200+RND(5)
4050 p%(r,(pl-1)*3+1)=al
4060 PROCadjust
4070 WHEN 2:
4080 al=p%(r,(pl-1)*3+2)+RND(11)-6
4090 PROCcheck
4100 p%(r,(pl-1)*3+2)=al
4110 WHEN 3:
4120 PROCadjust
4130 ENDCASE
4140 ENDPROC
4150 :
4160 DEF PROCcheck
4170 IF al<1 al=1
4180 IF al>99 al=99
4190 ENDPROC
4200 :
4210 DEF PROCadjust
4220 IF p%(r,(pl-1)*3+1)=g_move THEN
4230 al=p%(r,pl*3)+RND(11)-6
4240 PROCcheck
4250 p%(r,pl*3)=al
4260 ELSE
4270 IF p%(r,(pl-1)*3+1)=g_see THEN p%(
r,(pl-1)*3+2)=RND(2)
4280 al=(RND(l)-1)*3+1
4290 p%(r,pl*3)=al
4300 ENDIF
4310 ENDPROC
4320 :
4330 DEF PROCdouble(r)
4340 LOCAL pl
4350 IF l(r)>=3*maxp ENDPROC
4360 pl=FNrg(r)
4370 FOR i%=l(r)+3 TO pl+3 STEP -1
4380 p%(r,i%)=p%(r,i%-3)
4390 NEXT
4400 l(r)+=3
4410 ENDPROC
4420 :
4430 DEF PROCgene(g)
4440 IF g>max:=1 ENDPROC
4450 FOR gn=1 TO 27
4460 PRINTTAB(56,gn+3)SPC19
4470 NEXT gn
4480 IF g=-1 THEN
4490 PRINTTAB(52,0)SPC28TAB(40,1)SPC40T
AB(56,2)SPC24
4500 ELSE
4510 PRINTTAB(40,1)"Mutation rate":PRIN
TTAB(44,2);mt(g);" "
4520 gn=1
4530 REPEAT
4540 t1=p%(g,(gn-1)*3+1)
4550 t=p%(g,(gn-1)*3+1)
4560 t1=p%(g,(gn-1)*3+2)
4570 t2=p%(g,gn*3)
4580 PRINTTAB(61,gn+3)" ";
4590 CASE t OF
4600 WHEN g_move:COLOUR 1:PRINT"M "
4610 WHEN g_jump:COLOUR 2:PRINT"J "
4620 WHEN g_loop:COLOUR 3:PRINT"L "
4630 WHEN g_see:COLOUR 6:PRINT"S "
4640 WHEN g_hungry:COLOUR 5:PRINT"H "
4650 ENDCASE
4660 PRINTTAB(65,gn+3);t1;TAB(69,gn+3);
t2
4670 COLOUR 7
4680 gn+=1
4690 UNTIL gn*3>l(g)
```

```
4700 ENDIF
4710 ENDPROC
4720 :
4730 DEF PROCmark(col)
4740 FOR bug=1 TO n
4750 IF s(bug)=col THEN s(bug)=0
4760 IF FNsame(bug) THEN s(bug)=col
4770 NEXT
4780 ENDPROC
4790 :
4800 DEF FNsame(r)
4810 IF sel=-1 THEN =FALSE
4820 IF l(r)<>l(sel) THEN =FALSE
4830 i%=0
4840 REPEAT
4850 i%+=1
4860 UNTIL i%=l(r) OR p%(r,i%)<>p%(sel,
i%)
4870 =p%(r,i%)=p%(sel,i%)
4880 :
4890 DEF PROCmouse
4900 MOUSE mx,my,mb
4910 IF mb>0 THEN
4920 nrst=-1
4930 clst=100
4940 FOR bug=1 TO n
4950 dist=SQR((x(bug)*4-mx)^2+(y(bug)*4
-my)^2)
4960 IF dist<clst THEN clst=dist:nrst=b
ug
4970 NEXT
4980 PROCselectbug(nrst)
4990 ENDIF
5000 ENDPROC
5010 :
5020 DEF PROCdata(recount)
5030 PRINTTAB(0,0)"Population=";n;"   "
5040 IF sel>-1 THEN
5050 PRINTTAB(52,0)"Bug no. ";sel;"  Ge
neration ";m(sel);"  "
5060 PRINTTAB(56,1)"Energy level ";INT(
e(sel));"  "
5070 PRINTTAB(71,4+waspr/3)SPC6TAB(71,4
+p(sel)/3)"< ";
5080 IF c(sel)>0 PRINT;c(sel)
5090 waspr=p(sel)
5100 IF recount THEN
5110 no=0
5120 FOR bug=1 TO n
5130 IF FNsame(bug) no+=1
5140 NEXT
5150 PRINTTAB(56,2)SPC18
5160 PRINTTAB(56,2);no;" similar"
5170 ENDIF
5180 ENDIF
5190 ENDPROC
5200 :
5210 DEF PROCsave
5220 PRINTTAB(0,0)"Save Bugworld?"
5230 g$=GET$
5240 PRINTTAB(0,0)SPC19
5250 IF g$="Y" OR g$="y" THEN
5260 PROCsqueeze
5270 f=OPENOUT"Bugs"
5280 FOR x=1 TO 28
5290 FOR y=1 TO 220
5300 BPUT#f,c%(x,y)
5310 NEXT
5320 NEXT
5330 BPUT#f,n
5340 FOR r=1 TO n
5350 BPUT#f,l(r)
5360 FOR i%=1 TO l(r)
5370 BPUT#f,p%(r,i%)
5380 NEXT
5390 PRINT#f,e(r),d(r),x(r),y(r),p(r),c
(r),m(r),mt(r)
5400 NEXT
5410 CLOSE#f
5420 ENDIF
5430 ENDPROC
5440 :
5450 DEF PROCload
5460 f=OPENIN"Bugs"
5470 FOR x=1 TO 28
5480 FOR y=1 TO 220
5490 c%(x,y)=BGET#f
5500 NEXT
5510 NEXT
5520 n=BGET#f
5530 FOR r=1 TO n
5540 l(r)=BGET#f
5550 FOR i%=1 TO l(r)
5560 p%(r,i%)=BGET#f
5570 NEXT
5580 INPUT#f,e(r),d(r),x(r),y(r),p(r),c
(r),m(r),mt(r)
5590 NEXT
5600 CLOSE#f
5610 PROCexpand
5620 ENDPROC
5630 :
5640 DEF PROCsqueeze
5650 PRINTTAB(0,0)"Squeezing. Please wa
it."
5660 FOR y=1 TO 220
5670 x=1
5680 FOR cx=1 TO 28
5690 t%=0
5700 FOR ex=1 TO 8
5710 t%=t%<<1
5720 IF a%(x,y)=1 THEN t%+=1
5730 x+=1
5740 NEXT
5750 c%(cx,y)=t%
5760 NEXT
5770 NEXT
5780 PRINTTAB(0,0)SPC23
5790 ENDPROC
```

```
5800 :
5810 DEF PROCexpand
5820 PRINTTAB(0,0)"Expanding. Please wa
it."
5830 FOR y=1 TO 220
5840 x=1
5850 FOR cx=1 TO 28
5860 t%=c%(cx,y)
5870 FOR ex=1 TO 8
5880 IF (t% AND 128)=128 a%(x,y)=1
5890 t%=t%<<1
5900 x+=1
5910 NEXT
5920 NEXT
5930 NEXT
5940 PRINTTAB(0,0)SPC23
5950 ENDPROC
5960 :
5970 DEF PROCset(r)
5980 l(r)=0
5990 REPEAT
6000 READ i%
6010 IF i%>-1 l(r)+=1:p%(r,l(r))=i%
6020 UNTIL i%=-1
6030 ENDPROC
6040 :
6050 REM Simple bug:
6060 DATA g_move,10,90,-1
6070 :
6080 REM "Tummyrumble":
6090 DATA g_move,15,85,g_hungry,50,10,g
_jump,99,1,g_move,2,98,g_hungry,50,10,-1
6100 :
6110 REM "Visionary":
6120 DATA g_move,90,95,g_see,1,10,g_jum
p,99,1,g_move,5,95,g_loop,10,10,-1
```

Listing 5

```
10 REM >ScrlTree32 (Info5)
20 REM Scrolling directory tree
30 REM by Dave Acton
40 REM for 32-bit machines
50 REM (c) BAU February 1992
60 :
70 MODE 0
80 VDU 23,224,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,25
5
90 VDU 23,225,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24
100 VDU 23,226,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,31
110 VDU 23,227,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,255
120 VDU 23,228,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,248
130 VDU 23,229,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,0
140 max=200
150 maxd=10
160 DIM q% &100,n$(max),x%(max),y%(max
),w%(max),l%(max)
170 DIM f%(maxd),ww%(maxd)
180 REPEAT
190 INPUT"Which directory? "root$
200 SYS "XOS_File",5,root$ TO type%
210 UNTIL type%=2
220 OFF
230 n%=0
240 DIM c$(FNbranch(root$,root$,0))
250 f%(0)=w%(0) DIV 2
260 x%(0)=f%(0)
270 l%=0
280 ww%(0)=w%(0)
290 deepest%=0
300 FOR i%=1 TO n%-1
310 IF y%(i%)>l% THEN
320 IF y%(i%)=l% f%(l%)=f%(l%)-ww%(l%) DIV 2 +w
%(i%) DIV 2
330 ELSE
340 f%(y%(i%))+=ww%(y%(i%)) DIV 2 +ww%
(y%(i%)) MOD 2 +w%(i%) DIV 2
350 ENDIF
360 x%(i%)=f%(y%(i%))-l%(i%) DIV 2 +1
370 l%=y%(i%)
380 w%(l%)=w%(i%)
390 IF l%>deepest% deepest%=l%
400 NEXT
410 c$()=STRING$(3*deepest%+1," ")
420 FOR i%=0 TO n%-1
430 FOR x%=1 TO l%(i%)
440 MID$(c$(x%+x%(i%)-1),y%(i%)*3+1)=M
ID$(n$(i%),x%,1)
450 NEXT
460 IF i%<n%-1 THEN
470 IF y%(i%+1)>y%(i%) THEN
480 x0%=x%(i%+1)+l%(i%+1) DIV 2
490 j%=i%+1
500 WHILE y%(j%)>y%(i%+1) AND j%<n%
510 IF y%(j%)=y%(i%+1) x1%=x%(j%)+l%(j
%) DIV 2
520 j%+=1
530 ENDWHILE
540 IF x1%>x0% THEN
550 FOR x%=x0%+1 TO x1%-1
560 MID$(c$(x%),y%(i%)*3+2)=CHR$227
570 NEXT
580 MID$(c$(x0%),y%(i%)*3+2)=CHR$226
590 MID$(c$(x1%),y%(i%)*3+2)=CHR$228
600 MID$(c$(x%(i%)+l%(i%) DIV 2),y%(i%
)*3+2,1)=CHR$224
610 ELSE
620 MID$(c$(x%(i%)+l%(i%) DIV 2),y%(i%
)*3+2,1)=CHR$225
630 ENDIF
640 ENDIF
650 ENDIF
660 IF i%>0 MID$(c$(x%(i%)+l%(i%) DIV
2),y%(i%)*3,1)=CHR$229
670 NEXT
680 o%=w%(0) DIV 2-120+l%(0) DIV 2
690 PROCscroll(1,80,0,79)
700 REPEAT
710 loop%=1-4*INKEY-1
```

```
720 IF INKEY-98 PROCscroll(0,loop%,0,1
oop%-1)
730 IF INKEY-67 PROCscroll(1,loop%,80-
loop%,79)
740 UNTIL FALSE
750 END
760 :
770 DEF PROCscroll(dir%,loop%,x0%,x1%)
780 RECTANGLE FILL 0,0,1279,1023 TO -1
6*loop%*(dir%*2-1),0
790 o%+=(dir%*2-1)*loop%
800 FOR x%=x0% TO x1%
810 VDU 28,x%,31,x%,1,12
820 IF x%+o%>=0 AND x%+o%<w%(0) PRINTc
$(x%+o%)
830 VDU 26
840 NEXT
850 ENDPROC
860 :
870 DEF FNbranch(f$,leaf$,y%)
880 LOCAL i%,l%
890 l%=n%
900 n%+=1
910 n$(l%)=leaf$
920 l%(l%)=LEN(leaf$)
930 y%(l%)=y%
940 SYS "XOS_File",5,f$ TO type%
950 IF type%=2 THEN
960 i%=0
970 REPEAT
980 SYS "XOS_GBPB",9,f$,q%,1,i%,&100,"
*" TO ,,,r%,i%
990 IF r%>0 THEN
1000 PRINTSPC12;CHR$13;
1010 SYS "OS_Write0",q% TO j%
1020 j%?-1=13
1030 w%(l%)+=FNbranch(f$+"."+$q%,$q%,y%
+1)
1040 ENDIF
1050 UNTIL i%=-1
1060 ENDIF
1070 IF w%(l%)<LEN(leaf$)+2 w%(l%)=LEN(
leaf$)+2
1080 =w%(l%)
```

Listing 6

```
10 REM >ScrlTree8 (Info6)
20 REM Scrolling directory tree
30 REM by Dave Acton
40 REM for M/C (ADFS only)
50 REM (c) BAU February 1992
60 :
70 MODE 128
80 VDU 23,224,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,25
5
90 VDU 23,225,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24
100 VDU 23,226,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,31
110 VDU 23,227,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,255
120 VDU 23,228,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,248
130 VDU 23,229,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,0
140 max=150
150 maxd=10
160 DIM b% 20,q% &100,n$(max),x%(max),
y%(max),w%(max),l%(max)
170 DIM f%(maxd),ww%(maxd)
180 X%=b% MOD 256
190 Y%=b% DIV 256
200 REPEAT
210 INPUT"Which directory? "root$
220 !b%=q%
230 $q%=root$
240 A%=5
250 UNTIL FNtype(root$)=2
260 VDU 23,1
270 n%=0
280 dummy=FNbranch(root$,root$,0)
290 f%(0)=w%(0) DIV 2
300 x%(0)=f%(0)
310 l%=0
320 ww%(0)=w%(0)
330 deepest%=0
340 FOR i%=1 TO n%-1
350 IF y%(i%)>l% THEN f%(y%(i%))=f%(l%
)-ww%(l%) DIV 2 +w%(i%) DIV 2 ELSE f%(y%
(i%))=f%(y%(i%))+ww%(y%(i%)) DIV 2 +ww%(
y%(i%)) MOD 2 +w%(i%) DIV 2
360 x%(i%)=f%(y%(i%))-l%(i%) DIV 2 +1
370 l%=y%(i%)
380 ww%(l%)=w%(i%)
390 IF l%>deepest% deepest%=l%
400 NEXT
410 ss%=3*deepest%+3
420 DIM c% ss%*w%(0)
430 FOR i%=0 TO w%(0)-1
440 $(c%+ss%*i%)=STRING$(ss%-1," ")
450 NEXT
460 FOR i%=0 TO n%-1
470 FOR x%=1 TO l%(i%)
480 c%?(ss%*(x%+x%(i%)-1)+y%(i%)*3+1)=
ASCMID$(n$(i%),x%,1)
490 NEXT
500 IF i%<n%-1 PROCnotlast
510 IF i%>0 c%?(ss%*(x%(i%)+l%(i%) DIV
2)+y%(i%)*3)=229
520 NEXT
530 o%=w%(0) DIV 2-120+l%(0) DIV 2
540 PROCscroll(1,80,0,79)
550 REPEAT
560 loop%=1-4*INKEY-1
570 IF INKEY-98 PROCscroll(0,loop%,0,1
oop%-1)
580 IF INKEY-67 PROCscroll(1,loop%,80-
loop%,79)
590 UNTIL FALSE
600 END
610 :
620 DEF PROCnotlast
630 IF y%(i%+1)<=y%(i%) ENDPROC
```

```
640 x0%=x%(i%+1)+l%(i%+1) DIV 2
650 j%=i%+1
660 REPEAT
670 IF y%(j%)=y%(i%+1) x1%=x%(j%)+l%(j
%) DIV 2
680 j%=j%+1
690 UNTIL y%(j%)<=y%(i%) OR j%=n%
700 IF x1%=x0% THEN c%?(ss%*(x%(i%)+l%
(i%) DIV 2)+y%(i%)*3+2)=225:ENDPROC
710 FOR x%=x0%+1 TO x1%-1
720 c%?(ss%*x%+y%(i%)*3+2)=227
730 NEXT
740 c%?(ss%*x0%+y%(i%)*3+2)=226
750 c%?(ss%*x1%+y%(i%)*3+2)=228
760 c%?(ss%*(x%(i%)+l%(i%) DIV 2)+y%(i
%)*3+2)=224
770 ENDPROC
780 :
790 DEF PROCscroll(dir%,loop%,x0%,x1%)
800 FOR x%=1 TO loop%
810 VDU 23,7,1,dir%,1|
820 NEXT
830 o%=o%+(dir%*2-1)*loop%
840 FOR x%=x0% TO x1%
850 IF x%+o%>=0 AND x%+o%<w%(0) VDU 28
,x%,31,x%,1:PRINT$(c%+ss%*(x%+o%))CHR$26
860 NEXT
870 ENDPROC
880 :
890 DEF FNbranch(f$,leaf$,y%)
900 LOCAL l%,r%
910 PRINTCHR$13;f$;SPC40;
920 l%=n%
930 n%=n%+1
940 n$(l%)=leaf$
950 l%(l%)=LEN(leaf$)
960 y%(l%)=y%
970 IF FNtype(f$)=2 PROCdir
980 IF w%(l%)<LEN(leaf$)+2 w%(l%)=LEN(
leaf$)+2
990 =w%(l%)
1000 :
1010 DEF PROCdir
1020 LOCAL i%,r%
1030 i%=0
1040 OSCLI"DIR "+f$
1050 REPEAT
1060 ?b%=0
1070 b%!1=q%
1080 b%!5=1
1090 b%!9=i%
1100 A%=8
1110 CALL &FFD1
1120 r%=b%!5
1130 i%=i%+1
1140 IF r%>0 THEN PROCsubdir
1150 UNTIL r%>0
1160 ENDPROC
1170 :
1180 DEF PROCsubdir
1190 LOCAL t%
1200 q%?(?q%+1)=32
1210 j%=q%
1220 REPEAT
1230 j%=j%+1
1240 UNTIL ?j%=32
1250 ?j%=13
1260 s$=$(q%+1)
1270 t%=FNtype(s$)
1280 w%(l%)=w%(l%)+FNbranch(f$+"."+s$,s
$,y%+1)
1290 IF t%=2 OSCLI"DIR "+f$
1300 ENDPROC
1310 :
1320 DEF FNtype(f$)
1330 $q%=f$
1340 !b%=q%
1350 A%=5
1360 =USR(&FFDD) AND &FF
```

Listing 7

```
10 REM >Resistor (Info7)
20 REM by Andy Gibbons
30 REM for all machines
40 REM (c) BAU February 1992
50 :
```

```
60 MODE 2
70 VDU 23,1,0;0;0;0;
80 VDU 19,15,7,0,0,0
90 VDU 23,224,170,85,170,85,170,85,17
0,85
100 PRINT TAB(0,0);"3 Band"
110 bands=3
120 PROCresistor(bands)
130 a$=CHR$(224)
140 n=0
150 o=n
160 m=0
170 b$=""
180 DIM c(9,2),c$(9)
190 FOR f=0 TO 9
200 READ c(f,1),c(f,2)
210 NEXT
220 FOR f=0 TO 9
230 READ c$(f)
240 NEXT
250 FOR f=0 TO 9
260 FOR g=(f*3) TO (f*3)+3
270 PROCcol(f)
280 PRINT TAB(f,g);a$;a$;a$
290 IF g=(f*3)+1 COLOUR 128:COLOUR 7:P
RINT TAB(f+4,g);c$(f)
300 NEXT
310 PROCbox(f*64,1023-(g-4)*32)
320 NEXT
330 PROCloop
340 END
350 :
360 DEF PROCcol(x)
370 COLOUR c(x,1)
380 COLOUR 128+c(x,2)
390 ENDPROC
400 :
410 DEF PROCbox(x,y)
420 MOVE x,y
430 DRAW x+192,y
440 DRAW x+192,y-128
450 DRAW x,y-128
460 DRAW x,y
470 ENDPROC
480 :
490 DEF PROCresistor(r)
500 MOVE 2*64-8,3*32
510 PLOT 14,2*64+64*r,3*32
520 PLOT 14,2*64+64*r,32-4
530 PLOT 14,2*64-8,32-4
540 PLOT 14,2*64-8,3*32
550 MOVE 1*64-8,2.5*32
560 PLOT 14,2*64-8,2.5*32
570 MOVE 1*64-8,1.5*32
580 PLOT 14,2*64-8,1.5*32
590 MOVE (3+bands)*64,2.5*32
600 PLOT 14,(2+bands)*64,2.5*32
610 MOVE (3+bands)*64,1.5*32
620 PLOT 14,(2+bands)*64,1.5*32
630 ENDPROC
640 :
650 DEF PROCkeys
660 IF INKEY(-99) OR INKEY(-74) PROCse
lect
670 IF (INKEY(-18) OR INKEY(-116) OR I
NKEY(-49)) AND bands=4 PROCresistor(ban
ds):PROCdelete:bands=3:PROCresistor(band
s):PRINT TAB(0,23);"3"
680 IF (INKEY(-19) OR INKEY(-21) OR IN
KEY(-123)) AND bands=3 PROCresistor(band
s):PROCdelete:bands=4:PROCresistor(bands
):PRINT TAB(0,23);"4"
690 IF INKEY(-90) OR INKEY(-76) PROCde
lete
700 o=n
710 n=n+(INKEY(-58) OR INKEY(-26))-(IN
KEY(-42) OR INKEY(-122))
720 IF n=-1 n=9
730 IF n=10 n=0
740 IF o<>n PROCcursor:REPEAT UNTIL (I
NKEY(-58) OR INKEY(-26) OR INKEY(-42) OR
INKEY(-122))=0
750 ENDPROC
760 :
770 DEF PROCcursor
780 PROCcol(o)
790 PRINT TAB(o+1,(o*3)+1);a$
800 COLOUR 128:COLOUR 7
```

```
810 PRINT TAB(n+1,(n*3)+1);"+"
820 ENDPROC
830 :
840 DEF PROCloop
850 PROCcursor
860 REPEAT
870 PROCkeys
880 UNTIL 0
890 ENDPROC
900 :
910 DEF PROCselect
920 IF m=0 PRINT TAB(0,26);STRING$(LEN
b$," "):b$="":PRINT TAB(2,29);STRING$(b
ands," ");TAB(2,30);STRING$(bands," ")
930 m=m+1
940 PROCcol(n)
950 PRINT TAB(1+m,29);a$;TAB(1+m,30);a
$
960 COLOUR 128
970 COLOUR 7
980 IF m<bands b$=b$+STR$(n)
990 IF m=bands PROCzeros:m=0
1000 IF m=bands+1 PRINT TAB(0,26);b$
1010 REPEAT UNTIL (INKEY(-99) OR INKEY(
-74))=0
1020 ENDPROC
1030 :
1040 DEF PROCzeros
1050 c$="R "
1060 p=0
1070 IF RIGHT$(b$,2)="00" AND ((n+2) DI
V 3)>0 AND bands=4 b$=LEFT$(b$,bands
-3):VDU 7
1080 IF RIGHT$(b$,1)="0" AND ((n+1) DIV
3)>0 p=1:b$=LEFT$(b$,bands-2)
1090 IF (n+p)>2 c$="K "
1100 IF (n+p)>5 c$="M "
1110 IF (n+p)>8 c$="000M "
1120 b$=b$+STRING$((n+p) MOD 3,"0")+c$
1130 ENDPROC
1140 :
1150 DEF PROCdelete
1160 PRINT TAB(0,26);STRING$(LEN b$," "
);TAB(2,29);STRING$(bands," ");TAB(2,30)
;STRING$(bands," ")
1170 b$=""
1180 m=0
1190 ENDPROC
1200 :
1210 DATA 0,0,1,0,1,1,1,3,3,3,2,2,4,4,5
,4,0,7,7,7
1220 DATA Black,Brown,Red,Orange,Yellow
,Green,Blue,Violet,Grey,White
```

Listing 8

```
10 REM >TEsrc (Info8)
20 REM Sends text files to !Edit
30 REM By Dave Lawrence
40 REM For Archimedes only
50 REM (C) BAU February 1992
60 :
70 DIM code 4000
80 wp=12
90 sp=13
100 link=14
110 pc=15
120 FOR pass%=0 TO 2 STEP 2:P%=code
130 [OPT pass%
140 STMFD (sp)!,{R0-R2,link}
150 MOV R0,#4
160 STR R0,[wp,#4]
170 STR R0,[wp,#8]
180 STR R0,[wp,#12]
190 STR R0,[wp,#20]
200 STR R0,[wp,#24]
210 STR R0,[wp,#28]
220 STR R0,[wp,#32]
230 STR R0,[wp,#36]
240 MOV R0,#5
250 STR R0,[wp,#16]
260 MOV R0,#&FF
270 ORR R0,R0,#&F00
280 STR R0,[wp,#40]
290 MOV R2,#44
300 :
310 .copyname
320 LDRB R0,[R1],#1
```

```
330 STRB R0,[wp,R2]
340 ADD R2,R2,#1
350 CMP R0,#0
360 BNE copyname
370 TST R2,#%11
380 BICNE R2,R2,#%11
390 ADDNE R2,R2,#4
400 STR R2,[wp,#0]
410 MOV R0,#200
420 LDR R1,TASK
430 ADR R2,name
440 SWI "XWimp_Initialise"
450 STMFD (sp)!,{R0}
460 MOV R0,#17
470 MOV R1,wp
480 MOV R2,#0
490 SWI "XWimp_SendMessage"
500 LDMFD (sp)!,{R0}
510 SWI "XWimp_CloseDown"
520 LDMFD (sp)!,{R0-R2,pc}
530 :
540 .TASK EQUS "TASK"
550 .name EQUS "To Edit"+CHR$0
560 EQUS "By Dave Lawrence 30 Oct 9
1"
570 ]NEXT
580 SYS "OS_File",10,"SendToEdit",&FFC
,,code,P%
```

Listing 9

```
10 REM >1LineStars (Info9) By Robert
Bergs (C) BAU February 1992
20 MODE2:VDU 23;8202;0;0;0;:C=0:FORY=
0TO500:Y=Y+9+RND(20):FORX=0TO500STEP9+RN
D(9):C=C+1:GCOL0,C:IFC>14C=0:PLOT69,X,Y:
NEXT,:ELSEPLOT69,X,Y:NEXT,:REPEAT:FORK=1
TO15:VDU19,K,7;0;:A$=INKEY$(9):VDU19,K,0
;0;:NEXT:UNTIL INKEY-99:MODE 0
```

Listing 10

```
10 REM >1LineWaves (Info10) By Gareth
Moore (C) BAU February 1992
20 MODE1:VDU23;8202;0;0;0;31;31:H=0:I
=4:REPEATMOVE0,H:DRAW1279,H:H=H+I:COLOUR
1:PRINT'" Waves of lines upon ";:COLOUR
2:PRINT;"background text!";:IFH MOD32=0I
=-I:UNTIL0ELSEUNTIL0
```

Listing 11

```
10 REM >1LineDemo (Info11) By Adrian
Dale (C) BAU February 1992
20 MODE8:GCOL3,7:REPEAT:Y=RND(640):Y=R
ND(512):RECTANGLEFILL X,Y,I,5:GCOL3,1:H
=0:X=100:Y=0:I=5:GCOL3,1:REPEATCIRCLE FI
LL X,Y,100:WAIT:CIRCLE FILL X,Y,100:X+=I
:Y=700*ABS(SINRAD(H))+100:H=(H+1)MOD180:
IF ABS(X-640)>540 I=-I:UNTIL0 ELSE UNTIL
0
```

Listing 12

```
10 REM >1LineKite (Info12) By Andy Gi
bbons (C) BAU February 1992
20 MODE4:t=1:s=2:DIMs(34,2):REPEAT:CL
S:h=(h+1)MOD35:MOUSEs(h,1),s(h,2),b:CIRC
LEs(h,1),s(h,2),20:p=h:WHILEp<>(h+1)MOD3
5:x=s(p,1):y=s(p,2):ip=(p+34)MOD35:s(p,1)
=(s(p,1)+x)DIV2:s(p,2)=(s(p,2)+y)DIV2-2:
LINEx,y,s(p,1),s(p,2):ENDWHILE:WAIT:SYS6
,112,t:SYS6,113,s:SWAPt,s:UNTIL0
```

Listing 13

```
10 REM >1LinePaint (Info13) By Gavin
Sallery (C) BAU February 1992
20 MODE15:OFF:OSCLI"POINTER":VDU24,0;
0;1279;990;:FORx=128TO192:COLOURx:VDU32:
NEXT:c=0:s=10:REPEATCOLOURc+129:PRINTTAB
(70,0);s;SPC(2):MOUSEx,y,b:c=c+((ABS(y-9
91)*((x/16)-c))*((b AND4)>>2)):s=(s+((b
AND2)>>1)MOD21:WHILE b AND2:FORb=4000T
0-1:NEXT:ENDWHILE:GCOL TINT0:WHILE b AN
D4:b=0:CIRCLE FILLx,y,s:ENDWHILE:UNTIL b
AND1:VDU30:COLOUR128:INPUTf$:IFf$<>""OS
CLI"SCR."+f$
```

The A To Z OF Beeb Programming

Listing A

```
10 REM >A
20 :
30 MODE 1
40 a%=0
50 c%=1
60 REPEAT
70 GCOL 1,c%
80 PROCplot(a%)
90 *FX 19
100 VDU 19,c%,7,0,0,0,19,3-c%,0,0,0,0
110 GCOL 2,c%
120 PROCplot(a%-5)
130 c%=3-c%
140 a%=(a%+5) MOD 360
150 UNTIL FALSE
160 :
170 DEF PROCplot(a%)
180 FOR i%=0 TO 10
190 x%=640+400*COS(RAD(a%))
200 y%=512+400*SIN(RAD(a%))
210 a%=a%+144
220 IF i%=0 MOVE x%,y% ELSE DRAW x%,y
%
230 NEXT
```

Listing B

```
10 REM >B
20 :
30 MODE 0
40 DIM x(3),y(3)
50 n=100
60 x(0)=0:y(0)=510
70 x(3)=1280:y(3)=510
80 FOR r%=0 TO 5000 STEP 300
90 PROCplot(1280/3,510+r%,1280*2/3,5
10-r%)
100 NEXT
110 END
120 :
130 DEF PROCplot(cx1,cy1,cx2,cy2)
140 MOVE x(0),y(0)
150 x(1)=cx1+2*x(0)
160 y(1)=cy1+2*y(0)
170 x(2)=cx2+2*x(3)
180 y(2)=cy2+2*y(3)
190 FOR a=0 TO 1 STEP 1/n
200 b=1-a
210 aa=a*a
220 bb=b*b
```

```
230 DRAW x(0)*b*bb+x(1)*a*bb+x(2)*b*a
a+x(3)*a*aa,y(0)*b*bb+y(1)*a*bb+y(2)*b*a
a+y(3)*a*aa
240 NEXT
250 ENDPROC
```

Listing C

```
10 REM >C
20 :
30 VDU 23,224,170,85,170,85,170,85,17
0,85
40 FOR mode%=0 TO 2
50 MODE mode%
60 PRINT"Mode ";mode%
70 c%=2^(mode%+1)
80 IF c%>8 c%=8
90 x%=16/c%
100 FOR i%=0 TO c%-1
110 COLOUR 128+i%
120 FOR j%=0 TO c%-1
130 COLOUR j%
140 FOR y%=3*i% TO 3*i%+2
150 PRINTTAB(x%*j%,2+y%)STRING$(x%
,CHR$224)
160 NEXT
170 NEXT
```

```
180 NEXT
190 VDU 20
200 i=GET
210 NEXT
220 END
```

Listing D

```
10 REM >D
20 :
30 MODE 0
40 DIM code% &100
50 n=&70
60 oswrch=&FFEE
70 FOR pass%=0 TO 2 STEP 2
80 P%=code%
90 [OPT pass%
100 .decimal
110 LDY #0
120 .numloop1
130 LDX #16
140 LDA #0
150 .numloop2
160 ASL n
170 ROL n+1
180 ROL A
190 CMP #10
```

```
200 BCC less
210 SBC #10
220 INC n
230 .less
240 DEX
250 BNE numloop2
260 PHA
270 INY
280 LDA n
290 ORA n+1
300 BNE numloop1
310 .shownum
320 PLA
330 EOR #48
340 JSR oswrch
350 DEY
360 BNE shownum
370 RTS
380 ]
390 NEXT
400 FOR test%=1 TO 10
410   !n=RND(&10000)-1
420   PRINT"BASIC: ";!n;", M/C :";
430   CALL decimal
440   PRINT
450 NEXT
460 END
```

Listing E

```
10 REM >E
20 :
30 MODE 0
40 VDU 28,0,20,79,0
50 k%=10000
60 FOR s%=2 TO SQR(k%)
70   IF POINT(2*(s% MOD 640),4*(s% DIV
640))=0 FOR i%=s%*2 TO k% STEP s%:PLOT
69,2*(i% MOD 640),4*(i% DIV 640):NEXT
80 NEXT
90 FOR i%=2 TO k%
100   IF POINT(2*(i% MOD 640),4*(i% DIV
640))=0 PRINT LEFT$(STR$i%+STRING$(8,"
"),8)
110 NEXT
120 END
```

Listing F

```
10 REM >F
20 :
30 PRINT"Please enter the name of a c
ountry"
40 ON ERROR IF ERR=29 PRINT"...I don'
t know!" ELSE REPORT:PRINT" at line ";ER
L:END
50 REPEAT
60   INPUT"=>"country$
70   PRINT"The capital of "country$" i
s "EVAL("FN"+FNlc(country$))
80 UNTIL FALSE
90 :
100 DEF FNbritain="London"
110 DEF FNeire="Dublin"
120 DEF FNfrance="Paris"
130 DEF FNdenmark="Copenhagen"
140 DEF FNmali="Bamako"
150 :
160 DEF FNlc(a$)
170 b$=""
180 FOR i%=1 TO LEN(a$)
190   a%=ASC(MID$(a$,i%,1))
200   IF a%>=ASC"A" AND a%<=ASC"Z" a%=a
%+32
210   b$=b$+CHR$(a%)
220 NEXT
230 =b$
```

Listing G

```
10 REM >G
20 :
30 i=0
40 PRINT"I must not use GOTO!"
50 i=i+1
60 IF i<32 GOTO 40
```

Listing H

```
10 REM >H
20 :
30 MODE 1
40 FOR j%=0 TO 1
50  FOR i%=0 TO 1023 STEP 4
60    w%=i% MOD 128
70    IF w%<64 w%=128-w%
80    IF j%=0 x%=w% ELSE x%=1279-w%
90    IF i%=0 MOVE x%,i% ELSE DRAW x%,
i%
100  NEXT
110 NEXT
120 FOR i%=0 TO 1023 STEP 4
130  GCOL 0,1+i% MOD 3
140  PLOT 77,640,i%
150 NEXT
160 END
```

Listing I

```
10 REM >I
20 :
30 MODE 4
40 DIM c% 10
50 osword=&FFF1
60 PROCitalic("Now is the time for al
l good men")
70 PROCitalic("to come to the aid of
the party.")
80 END
```

```
90 :
100 DEF PROCitalic(i$)
110 X%=c% MOD 256
120 Y%=c% DIV 256
130 A%=10
140 FOR i%=1 TO LEN(i$)
150   ?c%=ASC(MID$(i$,i%,1))
160   CALL osword
170   VDU 23,224,c%?1/2,c%?2/2,c%?3,c%?
4,c%?5,c%?6*2,c%?7*2,c%?8*2,224
180 NEXT
190 PRINT
200 ENDPROC
```

Listing J

```
10 REM >J
20 :
30 MODE 0
40 osrdch=&FFE0:oswrch=&FFEE:osnewl=&
FFE7
50 DIM code% &100
60 FOR pass%=0 TO 2 STEP 2
70 P%=code%
80 [OPT pass%
90 .code
100 JSR osrdch
110 CMP #27
120 BEQ out
130 SEC
140 SBC #49
150 BCC code
160 CMP #3
170 BCS code
180 ASL A
190 TAX
200 LDA jumptable,X
210 STA &70
220 LDA jumptable+1,X
230 STA &71
240 JMP (&70)
250 .out
260 RTS
270 :
280 .jumptable
290 EQUW j1
300 EQUW j2
310 EQUW j3
320 :
330 .j1
340 LDX #mess1 MOD 256
350 LDY #mess1 DIV 256
360 JMP showmess
370 .j2
380 LDX #mess2 MOD 256
390 LDY #mess2 DIV 256
400 JMP showmess
410 .j3
420 LDX #mess3 MOD 256
430 LDY #mess3 DIV 256
440 .showmess
450 STX &72
460 STY &73
470 LDY #0
480 .showloop
490 LDA (&72),Y
500 BEQ shown
510 JSR oswrch
520 INY
530 BNE showloop
540 .shown
550 JSR osnewl
560 JMP code
570 :
580 .mess1 EQUS "You pressed key 1":EQ
UB 0
590 .mess2 EQUS "You pressed key 2":EQ
UB 0
600 .mess3 EQUS "You pressed key 3":EQ
UB 0
610 ]
620 NEXT pass%
630 PRINT"Press 1, 2 or 3"
640 CALL code
650 END
```

Listing K

```
10 REM >K
20 :
30 REPEAT
40 *FX 178,0
50 FOR i%=1 TO 127
60  IF INKEY-i% PRINTi%
70 NEXT
80 UNTIL INKEY-113
90 *FX 178,255
100 END
```

Listing L

```
10 REM >L
20 :
30 MODE 4
40 DIM wk% 2000
50 p%=-1
60 n%=0
70 FOR i%=1 TO 150
80   PRINTCHR$13;i%;
90   PROCadd_to_list(RND(1000))
100 NEXT
110 CLS
120 pp%=p%
130 REPEAT
140   v%=!pp%
150   PRINT LEFT$(STR$(v%)+STRING$(5,"
"),5);
160   pp%=pp%!4
170 UNTIL pp%=-1
```

```
180 END
190 :
200 DEF PROCadd_to_list(v%)
210 a%=wk%+12*n%
220 n%=n%+1
230 !a%=v%
240 IF n%=1 p%=a%:a%!4=-1:a%!8=-1:ENDP
ROC
250 pp%=p%
260 REPEAT
270   IF !pp%>v% AND pp%!4<>-1 pp%=pp%!
4
280 UNTIL !pp%<=v% OR pp%!4=-1
290 IF !pp%>v% pp%!4=a%:a%!4=-1:a%!8=p
p%:ENDPROC
300 a%!4=pp%
310 a%!8=pp%!8
320 IF pp%!8=-1 p%=a% ELSE !(pp%!8+4)=
a%
330 pp%!8=a%
340 ENDPROC
```

Listing M

```
10 REM >M
20 :
30 MODE2:s=255:DIMc s:FORn=1TOs:c?n=7
-7*LOG(n)/LOG(s):NEXT:m=256:l=2.5/m:FORj
=0TO127:FORk=0TO255:u=l*j*2-2:v=l*k-1.25
:n=-1:x=0:y=0:REPEATf=y*y:e=x*x:y=2*x*y+
v:x=e-f+u:n=n+1:UNTILn=s ORe+f>=4:GCOL0,
c?n:PLOT69,8*j,4*k:NEXT,
```

Listing N

```
10 REM >N
20 :
30 MODE 4
40 a%=&FFFF
50 b%=0
60 PRINT"Z and X select, C clears, S
sets"
70 REPEAT
80   PRINTTAB(0,5)FNbin(a%)
90   PRINTTAB(25,5)"&";~a%;SPC8
100  PRINTTAB(0,6)SPC16;TAB(b%,6)"^"
110  key%=INSTR(" ZzXxCcSs",GET$) DIV
2
120  IF key%=1 b%=(b%+15) MOD 16
130  IF key%=2 b%=(b%+1) MOD 16
140  IF key%=3 a%=a% AND NOT (2^(15-b%
))
150  IF key%=4 a%=a% OR (2^(15-b%))
160 UNTIL FALSE
170 END
180 :
190 DEF FNbin(a%)
200 a$=""
210 FOR i%=15 TO 0 STEP -1
220  IF (a% AND 2^i%) a$=a$+"1" ELSE a
$=a$+"0"
230 NEXT
240 =a$
```

Listing O

```
10 REM >O
20 :
30 MODE4:DIMg(40,20,1):FORi=1TO99:g(R
ND(40)-1,RND(20)-1,1)=1:NEXT:REPEATb=1-b
:VDU30:FORy=0TO19:FORx=0TO39:o=g(x,y,b):
VDU32+3*o:c=-g(x,y,b):FORj=39TO41:FORk=1
9TO21:v=c+g((x+j)MOD40,(y+k)MOD20,b):NEX
T,:g(x,y,1-b)=-o*(c=2)-(c=3):NEXT,:UNTIL
0
```

Listing P

```
10 REM >P
20 :
30 MODE 4
40 PROCtest(0,7,39,0)
50 PROCtest(3,16,36,8)
60 PROCtest(8,28,31,18)
70 END
80 :
90 DEF PROCtest(l,d,r,u)
100 VDU 28,l,d,r,u
110 RESTORE
120 REPEAT
130   READ t$
140   PROCpretty(t$,r-l+1)
150 UNTIL t$=""
160 ENDPROC
170 :
180 DEF PROCpretty(t$,w)
190 IF POS>0 VDU 32
200 REPEAT
210   REPEAT
220     IF ASC(t$)=32 t$=RIGHT$(t$,LEN(t
$)-1)
230   UNTIL ASC(t$)<>32
240   IF POS+LEN(t$)<w PRINT t$;:t$=""
ELSE PROCsegment
250 UNTIL t$=""
260 ENDPROC
270 :
280 DEF PROCsegment
290 j%=1
300 FOR i%=1 TO w-POS
310   IF MID$(t$,i%,1)=" " j%=i%
320 NEXT
330 IF j%=-1 AND POS>0 PRINT:ENDPROC
340 IF j%=-1 j%=w-POS
350 PRINTLEFT$(t$,j%-1)
360 t$=RIGHT$(t$,LEN(t$)-j%)
370 ENDPROC
380 :
```

Listing Q

```
10 REM >Q
20 :
30 MODE 0
40 n=120
50 DIM a$(n)
60 PRINT"Sorting ";n;" strings..."
70 FOR i=0 TO n-1
80   FOR j=1 TO 3
90     a$(i)=a$(i)+CHR$(64+RND(26))
100  NEXT
110  PRINTa$(i)" ";
120 NEXT
130 PRINT
140 PROCqsort(0,n)
150 FOR i=0 TO n-1
160  PRINTa$(i)" ";
170 NEXT
180 END
190 :
200 DEF PROCqsort(a%,b%)
210 LOCAL k%
220 p%=a%-1
230 REPEAT
240   p%=p%+1
250 UNTIL p%=b% OR a$(p%)>a$(a%)
260 IF p%=b% ENDPROC
270 IF a$(a%)>a$(p%) p$=a$(a%) ELSE p$
=a$(p%)
280 k%=a%
290 j%=b%-1
300 REPEAT
310   REPEAT
320     IF a$(k%)<p$ k%=k%+1
330   UNTIL a$(k%)>=p$
340   REPEAT
350     IF a$(j%)>=p$ j%=j%-1
360   UNTIL a$(j%)<p$
370   IF k%<j% t$=a$(j%):a$(j%)=a$(k%):
a$(k%)=t$:j%=j%-1:k%=k%+1
380 UNTIL k%>j%
390 PROCqsort(a%,k%)
400 PROCqsort(k%,b%)
410 ENDPROC
```

Listing R

```
10 REM >R
20 :
30 MODE 1
40 by%=-100
50 bz%=-500
60 radius=300
70 sy%=-450
80 wzp%=-300
90 y=0
100 VDU 19,1,4,0,0,0,19,2,6,0,0,0
110 PRINT"BBC Acorn User"
120 FOR x%=-640 TO 640 STEP 4
130  FOR y%=-512 TO 0 STEP 4
140    xrat=x%/(1-(x%)/(wzp%)
150    vec1=wzp%/wzp%
160    yrat=y%/wzp%
170    a=xrat^2+yrat^2+1
180    b=2*(xrat*(vec1)+yrat*(-by%)-bz%
)
190    c=((vec1)^2+(-by%)^2+bz%^2)-radi
us%^2
200    root=(b*b)-4*a*c
210    y=0
220    col%=0
230    IF root>=0 PROCsphere:IF y>sy% P
ROCreflect ELSE PROCsurface
240    IF col%>12 col%=12
250    IF (x%+y%) MOD 8=0 GCOL 0,col% D
IV 4 ELSE GCOL 0,col% DIV 4+(col% DIV 2)
MOD 2
260    PLOT 69,640+x%,512+y%
270  NEXT
280 NEXT
290 END
300 :
310 DEF PROCunitvec(xe,ye,ze)
320 ul=SQR(xe*xe+ye*ye+ze*ze)
330 xu=xe/ul:yu=ye/ul:zu=ze/ul
340 ENDPROC
350 :
360 DEF FNdotprod(x1,y1,z1,x2,y2,z2)
370 =x1*x2+y1*y2+z1*z2
380 :
390 DEF PROCsphere
400 z0=(-b+SQR(root))/(2*a)
410 z1=(-b-SQR(root))/(2*a)
420 IF z0>z1 z=z0 ELSE z=z1
430 x=xrat*z+vec1
440 y=yrat*z
450 ENDPROC
460 :
470 DEF PROCreflect
480 PROCunitvec(x,y-by%,z-bz%)
490 xn=xu:yn=yu:zn=zu
500 xr=2*xn*zn:yr=2*yn*zn:zr=2*zn*zn-1
510 IF yr<0 THEN xd=xr:yd=yr:zd=zr:st=
-(y-sy%)/yd:xd=xd*st:zd=zd*st:i=FNbau(-x,z
) ELSE i=0
520 PROCunitvec(1-x,-y,-z)
530 ldn=FNdotprod(xn,yn,zn,xu,yu,zu)
```

Listing M (DATA continuation — Listing P data)

```
390 DATA "It is often necessary to int
elligently print text"
400 DATA "so that words are not split
at the ends of lines."
410 DATA "Adventure games, wordprocess
ors, presentation software"
420 DATA "and many other applications
can all make use of such"
430 DATA "a facility."
440 DATA ""
```

```
540 xv=xu:yv=yu:zv=zu
550 PROCunitvec(xr,yr,zr)
560 rdv=FNdotprod(xu,yu,zu,xv,yv,zv)
570 r=SQR((1-x)^2+y^2+zr)
580 i2=(2000/(r+20))*(0.1*ldn+2*(rdv^6
0))
590 IF i2<0 i2=0
600 i=i+12
610 IF i>12 i=12
620 IF i>0 col%=i ELSE col%=0
630 ENDPROC
640 :
650 DEF PROCsurface
660 IF y%=0 OR wzp%=0 ENDPROC
670 sz=wzp%*sy%/y%
680 IF sz>=0 ENDPROC
690 sx=(x%*sz-sz+y%)/wzp%
700 xrat=(1-sx)/(-sz)
710 yrat=sy%/sz
720 a=xrat^2+yrat^2+bz%
730 b=2*(yrat*(-by%)-bz%)
740 c=(-by%)^2+bz%^2-radius%^2
750 root=b*b-4*a*c
760 col%=4
770 IF root<0 OR y<sy% PROCunitvec(sx-
1,sy%,sz):ii=-sy%/ul:IF i>=0 col%=4+i*4
780 col%=col%+FNbau(sx,sz)
790 ENDPROC
800 :
810 DEF FNbau(xpos%,zpos%)
820 xp%=ABS(xpos%)MOD 480
830 IF xpos%<0 xp%=479-xp%
840 =POINT(xp%,992+(ABS(zpos%)/2) MOD 3
2))
```

Listing S

```
10 REM >S
20 :
30 MODE 4
40 DIM code% &100,s% &100
50 oswrch=&FFEE
60 b%=&5800+5*320
70 FOR pass%=0 TO 2 STEP 2
80 P%=code%
90 [OPT pass%
100 .scroll
110 LDX #7
120 .loop1
130 CLC
140 ]
150 FOR col%=39 TO 0 STEP -1
160 [OPT pass%
170 ROL b%+8*col%,X
180 ]
190 NEXT
200 [OPT pass%
210 DEX
220 BMI done
230 JMP loop1
240 .done
250 DEC bit
260 BNE notnew
270 LDA #8
280 STA bit
290 LDX byte
300 LDA #31
310 JSR oswrch
320 LDA #39
330 JSR oswrch
340 LDA #5
350 JSR oswrch
360 LDA s%,X
370 CMP #32
380 BCS notend
390 LDX #0
400 LDA s%,X
410 .notend
420 INX
430 STX byte
440 JSR oswrch
450 .notnew
460 RTS
470 :
480 .bit EQUB 8
490 .byte EQUB 0
500 ]
510 NEXT pass%
520 $s%="Now is the time for all good
men to come to the aid of the party. "
530 PRINT"Scrolling text..."
540 REPEAT
550 *FX 19
560 CALL scroll
570 UNTIL FALSE
```

Listing T

```
10 REM >T
20 :
30 MODE 1
40 oy=2000:s=1200
50 DIM s(12),c(12)
60 FOR i%=0 TO 12
70 s(i%)=SINRAD(i%*30)
80 c(i%)=COSRAD(i%*30)
90 NEXT
100 VDU 29,640;512;
110 FOR i%=0 TO 11
120 PROCfacet(a%,200,50,350,400)
130 PROCfacet(a%,50,0,280,50)
140 PROCfacet(a%,50,-400,50,0)
150 PROCfacet(a%,300,-450,50,-400)
160 NEXT
170 END
180 :
190 DEF PROCfacet(a%,r0,z0,r1,z1)
200 xx0=r0*c(a%):yy0=oy+r0*s(a%)
210 xx1=r0*c(a%+1):yy1=oy+r0*s(a%+1)
220 xx2=r1*c(a%):yy2=oy+r1*s(a%)
230 xx3=r1*c(a%+1):yy3=oy+r1*s(a%+1)
240 xa=xx0*s/yy0:ya=z0*s/yy0
250 xb=xx1*s/yy1:yb=z0*s/yy1
260 xc=xx2*s/yy2:yc=z1*s/yy2
270 xd=xx3*s/yy3:yd=z1*s/yy3
280 GCOL 0,1
290 MOVE xa,ya:MOVE xb,yb
300 PLOT 85,xc,yc:PLOT 85,xd,yd
310 GCOL 0,0
320 DRAW xb,yb:DRAW xa,ya
330 DRAW xc,yc:DRAW xd,yd
340 ENDPROC
```

Listing U

```
10 REM >U
20 :
30 userV=&200
40 oswrch=&FFEE
50 DIM code% &100
60 P%=code%
70 [OPT 2
80 .user
90 TXA
100 .loop
110 JSR oswrch
120 DEY
130 BNE loop
140 RTS
150 ]
160 ?userV=user MOD 256
170 userV?1=user DIV 256
180 *CODE 42,10
190 END
```

Listing V

```
10 REM >V
20 :
30 FORN=1TO1000
40 REM This works but isn't as good.
..
50 NEXT
60 FOR n=1 TO 1000
70 REM ...as this!
80 NEXT
90 END
```

Listing W

```
10 REM >W
20 :
30 DIM d$(6)
40 FOR i%=0 TO 6
50 READ d$(i%)
60 NEXT
70 REPEAT
80 REPEAT
90 INPUT"Enter valid date in form D
D/MM/YY "date$
100 date%=FNpar
110 month%=FNpar
120 year%=FNpar
130 UNTIL FNvalid_date(date%,month%,y
ear%)
140 PRINT d$((FNday_number(date%,mont
h%,year%)) MOD 7)"day"
150 UNTIL FALSE
160 END
170 :
180 DEF FNm(month%,year%)
190 IF month%=4 OR month%=6 OR month%=
9 OR month%=11 THEN =30
200 IF month%<>2 THEN =31
210 IF year% MOD 4=0 THEN =29 ELSE =28
220 :
230 DEF FNpar
240 IF date$="" THEN =0
250 v%=VAL(date$)
260 i%=INSTR(date$,"/")
270 IF i%=0 i%=INSTR(date$,",")
280 IF i%>0 date$=MID$(date$,i%+1,LEN(
date$)-i%) ELSE date$=""
290 =v%
300 :
310 DEF FNvalid_date(date%,month%,year
%)
320 IF year%<1 OR year%>99 THEN =FALSE
330 IF month%<1 OR month%>12 THEN =FAL
SE
340 =(date%>=1 AND date%<=FNm(month%,y
ear%))
350 :
360 DEF FNday_number(date%,month%,year
%)
370 d%=0
380 IF month%>1 FOR m%=1 TO month%-1:d
%=d%+FNm(m%,year%):NEXT
390 =d%+year%*365+year% DIV 4+date%
400 :
410 DATA Sun,Mon,Tues,Wednes,Thurs,Fri
,Satur
```

Listing X

```
10 REM >X
20 :
30 DIM code% &100
40 userv=&200
50 brkv=&202
60 oscli=&FFF7
70 oswrch=&FFEE
80 FOR pass%=0 TO 2 STEP 2
90 P%=code%
100 [OPT pass%
110 .line
120 LDA brkv
130 PHA
140 LDA brkv+1
150 PHA
160 TXA
170 TSX
180 STX sp
190 TAX
200 LDA #myerr MOD 256
210 STA brkv
220 LDA #myerr DIV 256
230 STA brkv+1
240 JSR oscli
250 .restore
260 PLA
270 STA brkv+1
280 PLA
290 STA brkv
300 RTS
310 :
320 .myerr
330 LDA #ASC"("
340 JSR oswrch
350 LDY #1
360 .showerr
370 LDA (&FD),Y
380 BEQ shownerr
390 JSR oswrch
400 INY
410 BNE showerr
420 .shownerr
430 LDA #ASC"]"
440 JSR oswrch
450 LDX sp
460 TXS
470 JMP restore
480 :
490 .sp  EQUB 0
500 ]
510 NEXT pass%
520 ?userv=line MOD 256
530 userv?1=line DIV 256
540 *LINE CAT
550 *LINE DOG
560 *LINE DIR NOSUCHDIR
570 END
```

Listing Y

```
10 REM >Y
20 :
30 MODE 3
40 REPEAT
50 UNTIL NOT FNyorn("Do you want to a
nswer this question again")
60 END
70 :
80 DEF FNyorn(q$)
90 LOCAL y%
100 PRINT q$"? (Y/N)";
110 REPEAT
120 y%=INSTR(" YyNn",GET$) DIV 2
130 UNTIL y%>0
140 IF y%=1 PRINT"y" ELSE PRINT"n"
150 =y%-2
```

Listing Z

```
10 REM >Z
20 :
30 DIM code% &100
40 oswrch=&FFEE
50 FOR pass%=0 TO 3 STEP 3
60 P%=code%
70 [OPT pass%
80 .xversion
90 LDX #0
100 .xloop
110 LDA &70,X
120 BEQ donex
130 JSR oswrch
140 INX
150 BNE xloop
160 .donex
170 RTS
180 .endofx
190 :
200 .yversion
210 LDY #0
220 .yloop
230 LDA &70,Y
240 BEQ doney
250 JSR oswrch
260 INY
270 BNE yloop
280 .doney
290 RTS
300 .endofy
310 ]
320 NEXT pass%
330 FOR i%=0 TO 13
340 i%?&70=ASC(MID$("BBC Acorn User",
i%+1,1))
350 NEXT
360 ?&7E=0
370 PRINT"Using &70,X: ";
380 CALL xversion
390 PRINT''"Using &70,Y: ";
400 CALL yversion
410 PRINT''"Size of X version: ";endofx
-xversion
420 PRINT"Size of Y version: ";endofy-
yversion
```

Doodle

Listing 1

```
10 REM >$.MakeDoodle
20 REM Make template, boot and run fi
les
30 REM (c) BAU Feb 92
40 :
50 *DIR $
60 *Cdir !Doodle
70 *DIR !Doodle
80 :
90 *Cdir BBCFonts
100 PROCrunmenupatterns
110 PROCcreatefile("Templates","Templa
te")
120 PROCcreatefile("!Sprites","Sprite"
)
130 PRINT"Doodle has been created. You
will need to place"
140 PRINT"the HardCopy module from App
s disc two inside"
150 PRINT"the directory !Doodle."
160 END
170 :
180 DEF PROCrunmenupatterns
190 PRINT"Creating !Run file"
200 outfile%=OPENOUT "!Run"
210 BPUT #outfile%,"| Doodle by Ian Wi
lson (c) BAU Feb 92"
220 BPUT #outfile%,"IF ""<System$Path>
""="""" THEN ERROR 0 Please show me a !S
ystem directory"
230 BPUT #outfile%,"Wimpslot -min 180k
-max 180k"
240 BPUT #outfile%,"Set Doodle$Dir <Ob
ey$Dir>"
250 BPUT #outfile%,"RMEnsure Hardcopy
0 RMLoad <Obey$Dir>.Hardcopy"
260 BPUT #outfile%,"<Obey$Dir>.!Runima
ge"
270 CLOSE #outfile%
280 *SetType !Run Obey
290 :
300 PRINT "Creating menu file"
310 outfile%=OPENOUT "Menu"
320 REPEAT
330 READ menu$
340 IF menu$="ENDOFDATA" THEN BPUT #o
utfile%,menu$:UNTIL 0: ELSE
350 CLOSE #outfile%
360 *SetType Menu Text
370 ENDIF
380 :
390 PRINT "Creating Patterns file"
400 outfile%=OPENOUT"Patterns"
410 REPEAT
420 ENDIF
430 READ pat$
440 IF pat$<>"ENDOFDATA" THEN BPUT #ou
tfile%,EVAL("&"+pat$):UNTIL 0: ELSE
450 CLOSE #outfile%
460 ENDIF
470 ENDPROC
480 :
490 DEF PROCcreatefile(filename$,type$
)
500 PRINT"Creating ";type$;" file"
510 outfile%=OPENOUT filename$
520 REPEAT
530 add%=FALSE
540 READ byte$
550 IF LEFT$(byte$,1)="G" THEN PROCadd
((ASC(RIGHT$(byte$)))-63,0) :add%=TRUE
560 IF LEFT$(byte$,1)="H" THEN PROCadd
((ASC(RIGHT$(byte$)))-63,255):add%=TRUE
570 IF LEFT$(byte$,1)="I" THEN PROCadd
((ASC(RIGHT$(byte$)))-63,77):add%=TRUE
580 IF LEFT$(byte$,1)="J" THEN BPUT#ou
tfile%,&AA:BPUT#outfile%,&A9:add%=TRUE
590 IF byte$="ENDOFDATA" THEN add%=TRU
E
600 IF add%=FALSE THEN BPUT #outfile%,
EVAL("&"+byte$)
610 UNTIL byte$="ENDOFDATA"
620 CLOSE #outfile%
630 OSCLI "SetType "+filename$+" "+typ
e$
640 ENDPROC
650 :
660 DEF PROCadd(times%,number%)
670 count%=0
680 REPEAT
690 BPUT #outfile%,number%
700 count%+=1
710 UNTIL count%=times%
720 ENDPROC
730 :
740 DATA ^Doodle,menblk%
750 DATA New Doodle,\new_doodle
760 DATA Info,!info%,Quit,\fin
770 DATA ^Doodle.,main_blk%,Patterns@
780 DATA \show_patterns,Text@,\system_
font
```

```
 790 DATA Save,!saver%,\save,Print,\print
 800 DATA New Doodle,\new_doodle,"Patterns
 810 DATA patblk%,Show,\show_patterns
 820 DATA Design,!design%,Save ECF
 830 DATA \save_patterns,ENDOFDATA
 840 :
 850 DATA 04,04,04,FF,40,40,40
 860 DATA FF,81,42,24,18,18,24
 870 DATA 42,81,00,1C,22,41,41
 880 DATA 22,1C,00,1C,22,1C,00
 890 DATA C1,22,C1,00,ENDOFDATA
 900 :
 910 DATA HC,GB,GF,GA,A4,GB,58,GB
 920 DATA 01,GB,6D,61,69,6E,0D,GA
 930 DATA 9D,FC,00,GA,58,GB,01,GB
 940 DATA 65,63,66,73,00,0E,00,54
 950 DATA 01,GA,EE,00,GA,01,GB,63
 960 DATA 68,65,63,66,65,72,00,GC
 970 DATA 42,02,00,00,C3,GB,01,00
 980 DATA GA,73,61,76,65,72,00,GB
 990 DATA 40,01,00,05,03,GA,A0,01
1000 DATA 00,00,01,GB,69,6E,66,6F
1010 DATA 00,0C,GB,A5,04,GA,0A,09
1020 DATA GA,01,GA,00,64,65,73,69
1030 DATA 67,6E,00,GA,40,01,GA,GB
1040 DATA 02,GB,D4,GB,54,03,00,00
1050 DATA 00,GC,GE,2C,07,GA,0F
1060 DATA 00,01,7F,07,02,07,00,03
1070 DATA 01,0C,GD,58,FC,HA,D4,04
1080 DATA GB,3D,GB,00,00,30,GA,01
1090 DATA GA,GD,44,6F,6F,64,6C,65
1100 DATA 00,65,64,3E,0D,65,0C,98
1110 DATA GB,D4,01,00,00,2C,01,GA
1120 DATA 64,03,GF,GB,30,07,GA,12
1130 DATA 00,07,86,07,02,07,00,03
1140 DATA 01,0C,GB,GA,70,FE,HA,94
1150 DATA GF,39,GC,30,00,00,01,GD
1160 DATA GA,D3,43,46,0D,65,72,6E
1170 DATA 73,0D,3E,0D,65,0C,62,02
1180 DATA 00,00,D0,01,GA,C8,04,GA
1190 DATA 9C,02,GB,0F,34,07,GA,03
1200 DATA 00,05,04,07,02,07,01,03
1210 DATA 01,0C,GD,34,HB,66,02,GA
1220 DATA GC,3D,01,00,GA,30,GA,01
1230 DATA 00,GE,B8,GB,HC,15,GB,03
1240 DATA GA,00,2E,GB,B8,FF,HA,3A
1250 DATA 02,GA,E8,HB,19,61,00,C7
1260 DATA CD,GB,HB,FF,21,GB,30,00
1270 DATA GA,64,HB,80,GB,94,HB,3D
1280 DATA GA,90,02,C7,59,65,73,20
1290 DATA 6C,65,61,73,65,00,07,7F
1300 DATA GA,01,GA,60,HB,2E,02,GA,90
1310 DATA HB,3D,90,02,C7,4E,6F,20
1320 DATA GA,74,68,61,6B,80,GB,73,0D
1330 DATA 7F,4D,65,73,73,73,61,67,65
1340 DATA 20,66,72,6F,6D,2D,21,44
1350 DATA 6F,6F,6F,64,6C,65,20,21,6B
1360 DATA 20,79,6F,75,72,20,61,6C
1370 DATA 74,20,74,6F,20,73,61,76
1380 DATA 65,20,79,79,6F,6F,6F,73,3F,PA
1390 DATA 6F,6F,64,6C,65,20,3F,0D,PA
1400 DATA 01,00,00,F0,01,GA,48,03
1410 DATA GA,BC,02,GB,GF,38,07,GA
1420 DATA 93,00,01,04,07,02,07,01
1430 DATA 03,01,0C,GE,FC,HA,00,05
1440 DATA GA,GC,3D,GA,GA,30,GA,01
1450 DATA GA,GE,53,61,76,65,20,61
1460 DATA 73,0D,64,3E,0D,65,03,GA
1470 DATA 00,5A,GB,9C,FF,HA,9C,GB
1480 DATA E0,HB,3E,60,00,C7,66,69
1490 DATA 6C,65,5F,66,66,66,39,0D,72
1500 DATA 0D,7F,0C,00,GA,4C,HB,3E
1510 DATA 01,GA,7C,HB,3D,F1,00,07
1520 DATA B8,GA,00,0E,0E,0E,40,00,GA
1530 DATA BC,0B,9C,E8,GB,0C,HB
1540 DATA 3D,90,02,C7,4F,4B,4B,0D,74
1550 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,72
1560 DATA 44,4F,4F,44,4C,45,0D,41
1570 DATA 7E,20,0D,D6,GB,70,GB,F8
1580 DATA 03,00,00,6C,01,04,07,02
1590 DATA 07,GA,30,01,0C,GC,GE,3C
1600 DATA 01,07,01,03,01,0C,GE,FC,HA
1610 DATA 00,05,GB,GB,3D,01,GA,00
1620 DATA GA,30,GA,01,GA,GD,58,01,GA
1630 DATA HC,13,GB,08,GB,18,GB,C9
1640 DATA HA,FF,GC,GB,F8,FF,HA,39
1650 DATA 60,00,17,48,61,6D,65,0D
1660 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,CE
1670 DATA GA,00,C8,HB,3A,01,GA,F8
1680 DATA HB,3D,60,00,17,41,75,74
1690 DATA 64,6C,65,0D,65,64,3E,0D
1700 DATA 7F,10,GB,0C,FF,HA,50,GB
1710 DATA HA,FF,HB,39,60,00,17,50,75
1720 DATA 73,70,69,73,61,05,00,64,3E
1730 DATA GA,0D,7F,D0,00,GA,30,HB,3E
1740 DATA 02,GA,BC,HB,3D,61,00,07
1750 DATA GB,01,00,00,HC,23,00,GA
1760 DATA 10,GB,50,HB,00,GB,80,HB
1770 DATA 39,60,00,17,41,75,74,68
1780 DATA GA,0D,7F,CE,65,64,3E,0D,7F
1790 DATA D0,GB,50,HB,AC,01,GA,80
1800 DATA HA,FF,7D,61,00,07,8E,01
1810 DATA GA,HC,0B,18,GB,10,GB,14,HB
1820 DATA C0,GA,00,44,HB,39,60,00
1830 DATA 17,56,65,72,73,69,6F,6E
1840 DATA 0D,64,3E,0D,7F,CE,GB,14
1850 DATA HA,FF,3E,01,GA,01,GA,44,FF,HA
1860 DATA 3D,61,00,07,9C,01,GA,HC
1870 DATA 0C,GB,41,62,6F,75,74,20,6F
1880 DATA 74,68,69,73,20,70,75,72,6F
1890 DATA 67,72,61,6D,0D,64,3E,0D,7F
1900 DATA 79,20,63,65,61,74,69,6F,6F
1910 DATA 20,6F,6F,66,20,74,77,7F,78
1920 DATA 20,63,6F,6C,6F,75,72,20
1930 DATA 73,70,72,69,74,65,73,0D
1940 DATA 49,61,6E,20,20,A9,0D,31,2E
1950 DATA 6F,6E,20,20,A9,0D,31,2E
```

```
1960 DATA 31,0D,80,01,GA,6C,GB,D2
1970 DATA 02,GA,F4,02,00,GF,GA,40
1980 DATA 07,GA,12,00,07,84,07,02
1990 DATA 07,01,03,01,0C,GC,00,78
2000 DATA FD,HA,52,01,GE,3D,01,GB
2010 DATA 30,GA,01,GA,00,98,09,GA
2020 DATA HA,HA,0F,GB,4A,GB,22,GB
2030 DATA 1C,HB,44,GA,00,54,HB,3C
2040 DATA 50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69
2050 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,44
2060 DATA GB,1C,HA,FF,66,GB,54,FF
2070 DATA HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
2080 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
2090 DATA 7F,66,GA,00,1C,HB,88,00
2100 DATA GA,54,HB,3C,50,00,07,3C
2110 DATA 55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64
2120 DATA 3E,0D,7F,88,GB,1C,FF,HA
2130 DATA AA,GB,54,HB,3C,50,00,07
2140 DATA 3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65
2150 DATA 64,3E,0D,7F,AA,GB,54,1C
2160 DATA HB,CC,GB,54,HB,3C,50,00
2170 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,CC,GB,1C
2180 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,CC,GB,1C
2190 DATA HA,FF,GB,54,HB,3C,50,00
2200 DATA 07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C
2210 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,2E,GB,1C
2220 DATA DATA HB,10,01,GA,54,HA,FF,3C
2230 DATA 50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69
2240 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,10
2250 DATA 01,GA,1C,HB,32,01,00,00
2260 DATA 54,HB,3C,50,00,07,3C,55
2270 DATA 6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E
2280 DATA 0D,7F,22,GB,E4,FE,FF,FF
2290 DATA 44,GB,1C,FF,HA,3C,50,00
2300 DATA 07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C
2310 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,44,GA,00
2320 DATA E4,FE,HA,66,00,GA,1C,HB
2330 DATA 3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74
2340 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F
2350 DATA 66,GB,E4,FE,HA,88,GB,1C
2360 DATA HB,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
2370 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
2380 DATA 7F,88,00,GA,E4,FE,HA,AA
2390 DATA GB,1C,HB,3C,50,00,07,3C
2400 DATA 55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64
2410 DATA 3E,0D,7F,AA,GB,E4,FE,HA
2420 DATA CC,GB,1C,HB,3C,50,00,07
2430 DATA 3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65
2440 DATA 64,3E,0D,7F,CC,GB,E4,FE
2450 DATA HA,EE,GB,1C,HA,FF,3C,50
2460 DATA 00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74
2470 DATA 6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,EE,GB
2480 DATA E4,FE,HA,10,01,00,00,1C
2490 DATA HB,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
2500 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
2510 DATA 7F,10,01,GA,E4,FE,FF,FF
2520 DATA 32,01,GA,1C,FF,HA,3C,50
2530 DATA 00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74
2540 DATA 6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,22,GA
2550 DATA 00,AC,FE,HA,44,00,GA,1C
2560 DATA HB,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
2570 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
2580 DATA 7F,44,GB,E4,FE,HA,3C,50
2590 DATA GB,E4,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07
2600 DATA 3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65
2610 DATA 64,3E,0D,7F,66,00,GA,AC
2620 DATA FE,HA,88,GB,E4,FE,HA,3C
2630 DATA 50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69
2640 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,88
2650 DATA GB,AC,FE,HA,AA,GB,E4,FE
2660 DATA HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
2670 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
2680 DATA 7F,AA,GB,AC,FE,HA,CC,GB
2690 DATA E4,FE,FF,FF,3C,50,00,07
2700 DATA 3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65
2710 DATA 64,3E,0D,7F,CC,GB,AC,FE
2720 DATA HA,EE,GB,E4,FE,HA,EE,GB
2730 DATA 3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74
2740 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F
2750 DATA GB,AC,FE,HA,FF,FF,10,01,GA
2760 DATA GA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
2770 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
2780 DATA 7F,10,01,00,00,E4,FE,HA
2790 DATA GB,HA,32,01,GA,E4,FE,HA
2800 DATA 3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74
2810 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F
2820 DATA 22,GA,00,74,FE,HA,44,GB,AC
2830 DATA GB,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55
2840 DATA 6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E
2850 DATA 0D,7F,44,00,GA,74,FE,HA
2860 DATA 66,GB,AC,FE,HA,3C,50,00
2870 DATA 07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C
2880 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,66,GB,74
2890 DATA FE,HA,88,GB,AC,FE,HA,3C
2900 DATA 50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69
2910 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,88
2920 DATA GB,74,FE,HA,AA,GB,AC,FE
2930 DATA FF,FF,3C,50,00,07,3C,55
2940 DATA 6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E
2950 DATA 0D,7F,AA,GB,74,FE,HA,CC
2960 DATA GB,AC,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07
2970 DATA 3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65
2980 DATA 64,3E,0D,7F,CC,GB,74,FE
2990 DATA HA,EE,FF,FF,E4,FE,HA,EE
3000 DATA 3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74
3010 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F
3020 DATA EE,GA,00,74,FE,HA,10,01
3030 DATA GA,AC,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07
3040 DATA 3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65
3050 DATA 64,3E,0D,7F,10,01,GA,74
3060 DATA FE,HA,32,01,00,AC,FE,HA
3070 DATA 3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74
3080 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F
3090 DATA 22,00,GA,3C,FE,HA,44,GB
3100 DATA 74,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C
3110 DATA 55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64
3120 DATA 3E,0D,7F,44,GB,3C,FE,HA
3130 DATA 66,GB,74,FE,HA,3C,50,00
3140 DATA 07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C
```

```
3150 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,66,GB,3C
3160 DATA FE,HA,88,GB,74,FE,FF,FF
3170 DATA 3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74
3180 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F
3190 DATA 88,GB,3C,FE,HA,AA,GA,00
3200 DATA 74,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C
3210 DATA 55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64
3220 DATA 3E,0D,7F,AA,GB,3C,FE,FF
3230 DATA 7F,CC,GB,74,FE,HA,3C,50
3240 DATA 00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74
3250 DATA 6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,CC,GA
3260 DATA 00,3C,FE,HA,EE,00,GA,74
3270 DATA FE,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55
3280 DATA 6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E
3290 DATA 0D,7F,EE,GB,3C,FE,HA,10
3300 DATA 01,GA,74,FE,HA,3C,50,00
3310 DATA 07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C
3320 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,10,01,GA
3330 DATA 3C,FE,HA,32,01,GA,74,FE
3340 DATA HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
3350 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
3360 DATA 7F,22,GB,04,FE,HA,44,GB
3370 DATA 3C,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C
3380 DATA 55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64
3390 DATA 3E,0D,7F,44,GB,04,FE,HA
3400 DATA 66,GB,3C,FE,FF,FF,3C,50
3410 DATA 00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74
3420 DATA 6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,66,GB
3430 DATA 04,FE,HA,88,GA,00,3C,FE
3440 DATA HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
3450 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
3460 DATA 7F,88,GB,04,FE,FF,FF,AA
3470 DATA GB,3C,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07
3480 DATA 3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65
3490 DATA 64,3E,0D,7F,AA,GA,00,04
3500 DATA FE,HA,CC,00,GA,3C,FE,HA
3510 DATA 3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74
3520 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F
3530 DATA CC,GB,04,FE,HA,EE,GB,3C
3540 DATA FE,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55
3550 DATA 6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E
3560 DATA 0D,7F,EE,00,GA,04,FE,HA
3570 DATA 10,01,GA,3C,FE,HA,3C,50
3580 DATA 00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74
3590 DATA 6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,10,01
3600 DATA GA,04,FE,HA,32,01,GA,3C
3610 DATA FE,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55
3620 DATA 6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E
3630 DATA 0D,7F,22,GB,CC,FD,HA,44
3640 DATA GB,04,FE,FF,FF,3C,50,00
3650 DATA 07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C
3660 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,44,GB,CC
3670 DATA FD,HA,66,GA,00,04,FE,HA
3680 DATA 3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74
3690 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F
3700 DATA 66,GB,CC,FD,FF,FF,88,GB
3710 DATA 04,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C
3720 DATA 55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64
3730 DATA 3E,0D,7F,88,GA,00,CC,FD
3740 DATA HA,AA,00,GA,04,FE,HA,3C
3750 DATA 50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69
3760 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,AA
3770 DATA GB,CC,FD,HA,CC,GB,04,FE
3780 DATA HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
3790 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
3800 DATA 7F,CC,00,GA,CC,FD,HA,EE
3810 DATA GB,04,FE,HA,3C,50,00,07
3820 DATA 3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65
3830 DATA 64,3E,0D,7F,EE,GB,CC,FD
3840 DATA HA,10,01,GA,04,FE,HA,3C
3850 DATA 50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69
3860 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,10
3870 DATA 01,GA,CC,FD,HA,32,01,GA
3880 DATA 04,FE,FF,FF,3C,50,00,07
3890 DATA 3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65
3900 DATA 64,3E,0D,7F,22,GB,94,FD
3910 DATA GB,44,GA,00,CC,FD,HA,3C
3920 DATA 50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69
3930 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,44
3940 DATA GB,94,FD,FF,FF,66,GB,CC
3950 DATA FD,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C,55
3960 DATA 6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E
3970 DATA 0D,7F,66,GA,00,94,FD,HA
3980 DATA 88,00,GA,CC,FD,HA,3C,50
3990 DATA 00,07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74
4000 DATA 6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,88,GB
4010 DATA 94,FD,HA,AA,GB,CC,FD,HA
4020 DATA 3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E,74
4030 DATA 69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F
4040 DATA AA,00,GA,94,FD,HA,CC,00
4050 DATA CC,FD,HA,3C,50,00,07,3C
4060 DATA 55,6E,74,69,74,6C,65,64
4070 DATA 3E,0D,7F,CC,GB,94,FD,HA
4080 DATA EE,GB,CC,FD,HA,3C,50,00
4090 DATA 07,3C,55,6E,74,69,74,6C
4100 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,EE,GB,94
4110 DATA FD,HA,10,01,GA,CC,FD,FF
4120 DATA FF,3C,50,00,07,3C,55,6E
4130 DATA 74,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
4140 DATA 7F,10,01,GA,94,FD,HA,32
4150 DATA 01,00,00,3C,55,6E,74,69
4160 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,CC
4170 DATA 69,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,20,GB
4180 DATA 5C,FD,HA,7F,1C,01,GA,FF
4190 DATA HA,19,61,00,C7,A7,09,GA
4200 DATA HC,10,GB,28,GA,00,60,HB
4210 DATA 44,00,GA,54,HB,19,60,00
4220 DATA C7,31,0D,6E,74,69,74,6C
4230 DATA 65,64,3E,0D,7F,52,GB,60
4240 DATA 01,7F,HA,6E,GB,85,HA,19
4250 DATA 50,00,07,32,0D,6E,74,69
4260 DATA 6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,7E,00
4270 DATA GA,GB,HA,9A,GB,6C,HB,19
4280 DATA 60,00,C7,33,0D,6E,74,69
4290 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,AA
4300 DATA GB,60,HB,C6,GB,8C,HB,19
4310 DATA GA,00,C7,34,0D,6E,74,69
4320 DATA 74,6C,65,64,3E,0D,7F,20
4330 DATA GB,90,HB,4C,GB,BC,HA,FF
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```
4340 DATA 1A,61,01,C7,B7,09,GA,HC
4350 DATA 0C,GB,4A,GB,8C,HB,76,GA
4360 DATA 00,C0,HB,1A,61,01,C7,BF
4370 DATA 0C,GA,FF,HB,2C,GB,76,GB
4380 DATA 90,HA,FF,A2,GB,BC,FF,HA
4390 DATA 1A,61,01,C7,C8,09,GA,HC
4400 DATA 0C,GB,A2,GA,00,90,HB,CE
4410 DATA GA,00,BC,HB,1A,61,01,C7
4420 DATA GA,D1,09,GA,HC,0C,GA,00,DE
4430 DATA GB,7C,FF,HA,32,01,GA,b0
4440 DATA HB,3D,90,02,C7,4F,4B,0D
4450 DATA GA,00,69,74,6C,65,64,3E,0D
4460 DATA 7F,44,65,73,69,67,6E,20
4470 DATA 50,61,74,74,65,72,6E,0D
4480 DATA 65,61,74,74,65,72,6E,0D
4490 DATA 4E,75,6D,62,65,72,3A,0D
4500 DATA 72,61,64,69,6F,GF,0D,GB
4510 DATA 72,61,64,69,6F,GF,0D,GB
4520 DATA 0D,72,61,64,69,6F,6F,66
4530 DATA 66,0D,72,72,61,64,69,6F
4540 DATA 66,66,0D,ENDOFDATA
4550 :
4560 REM Sprite data
4570 DATA 06,GB,10,GA,00,50,07,GA,D4
4580 DATA 02,GA,1,64,6F,6F,64,6C,65,65
4590 DATA GA,00,GB,1D,GA,00,07,00,GA
4600 DATA 2C,GB,B0,01,GA,0C,GB,70
4610 DATA 1A,00,GA,70,1C,1B,00,1A,GA
4620 DATA 70,07,GA,77,00,GA,70,1A,GA
4630 DATA 9A,7A,74,00,1A,GA,07,60,00
4640 DATA 06,00,07,GA,70,AA,A9,JA,7A
4650 DATA 74,00,1A,00,70,GA,60,GA,70
4660 DATA GA,70,JA,JA,7A,74,00,1A,GA
4670 DATA 70,07,70,00,07,07,GA,70,JA
4680 DATA GA,7A,74,00,1A,GA,70,00,77
4690 DATA 74,00,0B,70,JA,JA,7A,74,00
4700 DATA 77,77,GB,07,00,70,07,GB,70
4710 DATA JA,JA,7A,77,00,1A,GB,70,66
4720 DATA GA,07,00,GB,70,JA,JA,7A,77,00
4730 DATA 1A,GA,00,GB,66,GB,JA,70,JA
4740 DATA 7A,74,00,1A,GA,00,66,66,66
4750 DATA 1A,GA,00,66,70,JA,JA,7A,74
4760 DATA GA,00,1A,GA,00,66,65,66,66
4770 DATA GA,66,70,JA,JA,7A,74,00,1A
4780 DATA GA,00,66,70,9E,9E,9E,9E,7E
4790 DATA 74,00,1A,GC,07,07,GB,E7,E9
4800 DATA E9,E9,07,74,00,77,77,GC,07
4810 DATA 70,GD,70,9E,9E,7E,00,74,00
4820 DATA 1A,GB,66,GA,07,GD,E7,E9,07
4830 DATA 00,74,00,1A,GA,66,06,GA,70
4840 DATA 00,0C,70,77,GA,74,00,1A,GA
4850 DATA 00,66,66,60,70,1E,77,00,77
4860 DATA GA,CC,HB,HA,0F,HD,HF,HB,HD
4870 DATA 00,HA,0F,HF,00,HA,HF,HB,0F,F0
4880 DATA 0F,HC,00,HA,HF,HB,0F,F0,HA
4890 DATA HB,00,HC,HF,HF,0F,HF,0F,00
4900 DATA 00,HC,HF,HF,0F,F0,HC,FF,00
4910 DATA HD,HF,0F,F0,HD,00,HB,HF,00
4920 DATA HF,HC,0F,F0,HD,0F,HF,HB,HF
4930 DATA FF,HF,HC,0F,F0,FF,HC,00,HF
4940 DATA HF,HB,0F,GB,HB,HA,0C,HF,HF
4950 DATA HA,HF,HB,HA,HA,0C,HF,FF
4960 DATA 0F,00,HC,00,HD,0F,HF,0F,00
4970 DATA F0,HB,GA,HE,HE,0F,GA,HA,0F
4980 DATA GA,0A,00,GA,00,0F,GB,HA,FF
4990 DATA HF,HC,0F,GA,00,0F,GB,HA,FF
5000 DATA AC,GB,70,74,72,5F,72,75,62
5010 DATA 62,65,72,GB,GB,GB,00,17,GB
5020 DATA 4C,00,GA,7C,FE,GB,GC,HB,00
5030 DATA GA,0B,00,DD,00,GA,0D,GB,BB
5040 DATA BB,GB,BB,BB,BB,BB,0F,GF,GF
5050 DATA GA,77,35,GA,D7,D5,GA,57,57
5060 DATA GA,03,00,57,5D,00,5C,75,35
5070 DATA GA,00,70,75,00,C0,05,D5,GA
5080 DATA D7,D5,GA,DC,D5,GA,F0,D5,GA
5090 DATA C0,FF,00,0F,00,HB,A3,3F,00
5100 DATA FF,HA,00,HB,03,HB,0F,FF,FC
5110 DATA HA,7F,3F,FF,F0,HB,C0,HB,00
5120 DATA GA,00,70,00,F0,FF,FF,00
5130 DATA HA,AC,00,GA,70,74,72,5F,70
5140 DATA 65,GB,63,69,6C,GA,00,GB,00
5150 DATA GB,17,00,GA,4C,GB,7C,GB,08
5160 DATA GB,00,HB,00,HA,FF,GA,CC,0B
5170 DATA CC,GA,FF,BB,GA,FF,BB,00,07
5180 DATA GB,07,GB,GB,00,GB,3B,GB,AB
5190 DATA 51,GA,03,GA,AB,3A,GA,AB,5,GA,57
5200 DATA GA,03,00,5C,55,00,00,75,55
5210 DATA GA,35,00,C0,55,D5,GA,57,57,GA
5220 DATA FC,GB,GB,03,GA,FF,3F,GA,HA
5230 DATA GA,03,00,HA,3F,00,HB,00,HB
5240 DATA FF,FC,FF,0F,FF,F0,FF,7F,FF
5250 DATA C0,HB,00,FF,3F,00,HA,00,70,75
5260 DATA GA,FF,00,FF,AC,GB,70,74,72
5270 DATA 5F,70,65,GB,63,69,6C,08,GC
5280 DATA GA,17,GB,4C,GB,7C,GB,08,GC
5290 DATA GA,HA,FF,00,HB,GA,44,99,GA,44
5300 DATA GA,99,00,B0,86,GA,80,86,GA
5310 DATA BB,FF,GA,BB,FF,07,GB,1C,00
5320 DATA GA,70,01,GA,00,05,GA,57,57
5330 DATA GA,40,5D,01,00,40,77,05,00
5340 DATA C0,D5,15,GA,75,17,GA,5C,5D
5350 DATA GA,50,77,GB,05,00,0F,GA,FF
5360 DATA GA,54,GA,FF,03,00,FF,00,03
5370 DATA GA,00,FF,70,FF,00,FF,C0,FF,03
5380 DATA GA,FF,C0,FF,0F,FF,0F,C0,FF,3F
5390 DATA GA,00,FF,3F,FF,00,FC,HA,00,F0
5400 DATA HA,GA,HA,34,01,GA,72,61,61
5410 DATA 69,6F,6F,6F,66,66,66,08,02,GB
5420 DATA GA,00,GE,17,GB,2C,GB,B0,GB
5430 DATA GA,00,GA,GB,19,1F,77,00,77
5440 DATA GA,07,70,00,70,1A,00,77,GA,77
5450 DATA GB,77,GA,77,07,00,77,GA,77
5460 DATA GA,GB,77,JA,7A,1A,GA,00,1A
5470 DATA GA,00,77,GB,GF,00,1C,GA,GD,1A,00
5480 DATA 77,00,77,GB,JA,7A,1A,GA,00
5490 DATA GB,00,77,GB,77,70,1A,00,77,GA
5500 DATA GA,00,77,00,77,7B,77,00,ID,IF
5510 DATA GA,77,GB,77,70,JA,00,77,GA
5520 DATA GA,FF,GB,FF,HC,GB,GB,HC,HB
```

```
5530 DATA GA,FF,00,HF,HA,00,HC,HF,HA
5540 DATA 00,HC,HD,00,FF,GA,HD,HA,GA
5550 DATA FF,GA,00,HD,00,GA,FF,GC,HB
5560 DATA GC,GE,FF,GD,FF,34,01,GA,72
5570 DATA 61,64,69,6F,6F,6E,GC,00,02
5580 DATA GB,0A,00,GE,17,GB,2C,GB,B0
5590 DATA GB,0C,GA,00,1E,IF,77,00,00
5600 DATA 77,00,77,00,70,IA,00,77,00
5610 DATA 77,GB,77,GA,77,00,77,00,77
5620 DATA GA,AA,GA,77,00,IA,IA,GA,GA
5630 DATA AA,AA,GA,IA,00,77,GA,AA,AA
5640 DATA AA,AA,GA,IA,00,77,GA,AA,AA
5650 DATA GA,IA,00,77,00,77,GA,AA,AA
5660 DATA 77,00,IB,77,00,77,GB,77,70
5670 DATA IA,00,00,77,00,77,GA,AA,77
5680 DATA 77,00,ID,IF,GD,FF,00,GC,FF
5690 DATA GA,GA,HB,GA,GA,FF,GB,FF,HC
5700 DATA GB,GB,HC,HB,GA,FF,00,HF,HA
5710 DATA 00,HC,HF,HA,00,HC,HD,00,FF
5720 DATA GA,HD,HA,GA,FF,GA,00,HD,00
5730 DATA GA,FF,GC,HB,GC,GE,FF,GD,FF
5740 DATA ENDOFDATA
```

Listing 2

```
  10 REM >!RunImage
  20 REM !Doodle
  30 REM An easy two colour MODE 0 full
 screen sprite maker with pattern fills
  40 REM for Archimedes only
  50 REM By Ian Wilson (c)
  60 :
  70 ON ERROR PROCerror
  80 PROCsetup
  90 PROCmain
 100 PROCfinish
 110 END
 120 :
 130 DEF PROCsetup
 140 alias$="<Doodle$Dir>"
 150 version$="3.2"
 160 font$=""
 170 DIM q% 1200, r% 1200, block% 1200,
menblk% 1200,useful% 100
 180 DIM main_blk% 1200
 190 DIM patblk% 1200
 200 DIM fonts% 2600 :$fonts%=CHR$(0)
 210 DIM fontget% 120
 220 DIM test% 20
 230 DIM pointer% 40
 240 DIM box% 16, box2% 16, matrix% 16,
 origin% 8,blank% 16,old% 16
 250 DIM row%(8),rowd%(8)
 260 rubber%=FALSE : pencil%=FALSE
 270 ready_for_text%=FALSE
 280 $q%="TASK"
 290 SYS "Wimp_Initialise",200,!q%,"Doo
dle" TO ,handle%
 300 PROCsprites(alias$+".!Sprites")
 310 iconh%=FNiconbar("!Doodle")
 320 info%=FNtemplates(alias$+".Templat
es")
 330 PROCset_version(version$)
 340 PROCmake_patterns
 350 PROCget_fonts
 360 PROCload_menus
 370 PROCmake_doodle
 380 x%=0 : y%=0
 390 doing%=0 : saving%=FALSE : draggin
g%=FALSE : scrap%=FALSE
 400 waiting_for_ac%=FALSE
 410 drawing%=FALSE
 420 sent%=4
 430 on%=%0
 440 off%=%1
 450 open%=FALSE
 460 scrapname%="doodle"
 470 ENDPROC
 480 :
 490 DEFPROCget_fonts
 500 offset%=0
 510 REPEAT
 520 !fontget%=0
 530 SYS "OS_GBPB",9,"<Doodle$Dir>.BBCF
onts",fontget%,1,offset%,12,"" TO ,,,rea
d%,offset%
 540 test$=$fontget%
 550 REM WHILE ASC(test$)<33
 560 REM test$=RIGHT$(test$,(LEN(test$)
-1))
 570 REM ENDWHILE
 580 IF ?fontget% THEN font$=font$+LEFT
$(test$,(INSTR(test$,CHR$(0))-1))+".\fin
d_font."
 590 UNTIL offset%=-1
 600 ENDPROC
 610 :
 620 DEF PROCload_menus
 630 lm%=OPENIN(alias$+".Menu")
 640 menu_offset%=EXT#lm%
 650 dim%=menu_offset%+LEN(font$)+64
 660 CLOSE#lm%
 670 DIM menu_data% dim%
 680 OSCLI "LOAD "+alias$+".Menu "+STR$
~(menu_data%)
 690 :
 700 $(menu_data%+menu_offset%)="^Text"
+CHR$(10)+"^fonts"+CHR$(10)+"System"+CHR
$(10)+"\system_font"+CHR$(10)
 710 FOR i%=1 TO LEN(font$)
 720 i$=MID$(font$,i%,1)
 730 IF i$="." THEN i$=CHR$(10)
 740 $(menu_data%+menu_offset%+32+i%)=i
$
 750 NEXT
 760 $(menu_data%+menu_offset%+33+LEN(f
ont$))=""
 770 current_menu$=""
 780 ENDPROC
```

```
 790 :
 800 DEF PROCmain
 810 REPEAT
 820 PROCpoll
 830 UNTIL (reason%=17 OR reason%=18) A
ND block%!16=0
 840 ENDPROC
 850 :
 860 DEF FNiconbar(spname$)
 870 !block%=-1
 880 block%!4=0
 890 block%!8=0
 900 block%!12=63
 910 block%!16=64
 920 block%!20=&2102
 930 DIM block%!24 (LENspname$+1)
 940 $(block%!24)=spname$
 950 block%!28=sprite%
 960 block%!32=(LENspname$+1)
 970 SYS "Wimp_CreateIcon",,block% TO i
con%
 980 =icon%
 990 :
1000 DEF PROCsprites(file$)
1010 sp%=OPENIN(file$)
1020 dim%=EXT#sp%+16+2000
1030 CLOSE#sp%
1040 DIM sprite% dim%
1050 DIM place% 18796
1060 !sprite%=dim%
1070 sprite%!4=16
1080 sprite%!8=16
1090 sprite%!12=16
1100 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+10,sprite%,f
ile$
1110 ENDPROC
1120 :
1130 DEF PROCmake_patterns
1140 DIM byte% (8)
1150 DIM pat% (5)
1160 in%=OPENIN "<Doodle$dir>.Patterns"
1170 DIM patterns% 2000
1180 !patterns%=2000
1190 patterns%!4=0
1200 patterns%!8=16
1210 patterns%!12=16
1220 FOR i%=0 TO 4
1230 $pointer%="pat_"+STR$(i%)
1240 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+15,patterns%
,pointer%,0,57,20,0
1250 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+60,patterns%
,pointer%,0 TO naught%,one%,two%,three%
1260 VDU 23,17,4,11
1270 IF i% THEN
1280 FOR j%=1 TO 8
1290 byte%(j%)=BGET# in%
1300 NEXT
1310 VDU 23,i%+1,byte%(1),byte%(2),byte
%(3),byte%(4),byte%(5),byte%(6),byte%(7)
,byte%(8)
1320 GCOL i%*16,0
1330 ELSE
1340 GCOL 1
1350 ENDIF
1360 FILL 10,10
1370 PRINTTAB(0,0) STR$(i%)
1380 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
%,three%
1390 !q%=ecfs%
1400 q%!4=0
1410 q%!8=-80*(i%+1)
1420 q%!12=128
1430 q%!16=-80*i%
1440 q%!20=&2106
1450 DIM q%!24 5
1460 $(q%!24)="pat_"+STR$(i%)
1470 q%!28=patterns%
1480 q%!32=5
1490 SYS "Wimp_CreateIcon",,q% TO pat(
i%)
1500 NEXT
1510 CLOSE# in%
1520 REM PROCreadpattern(1)
1530 ENDPROC
1540 :
1550 DEF PROCmake_doodle
1560 !place%=18796
1570 place%!4=0
1580 place%!8=16
1590 place%!12=16
1600 $pointer%="doodle"
1610 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+15,place%,po
inter%,1,618,234,0
1620 PROCsort_doodle
1630 PROCset_savename("DOODLE")
1640 ENDPROC
1650 :
1660 DEF PROCload_doodle
1670 !place%=18796
1680 place%!4=0
1690 place%!8=16
1700 place%!12=16
1710 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",10+256,place%,lo
adname$
1720 PROCsort_doodle
1730 IF INSTR(loadname$,"<Wimp$Scrap>")
<1 THEN PROCset_savename(loadname$) ELSE
 PROCset_savename(scrapname$)
1740 IF scrap% THEN
1750 *REMOVE <Wimp$Scrap>
1760 scrap%=FALSE
1770 ENDIF
1780 ENDPROC
1790 :
1800 DEF PROCsort_doodle
1810 SYS "Hourglass_On"
1820 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+62,place%,"d
oodle",0 TO ,,,,size
1830 DIM sarea size
```

```
1840 sarea!0=0
1850 RESTORE
1860 $pointer%="doodle"
1870 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+60,place%,po
inter%,sarea TO naught%,one%,two%,three%
1880 SYS "OS_ReadPalette",0,16 TO ,whit
e%
1890 SYS "OS_ReadPalette",1,16 TO ,blac
k%
1900 place%!60=&FFFFFFFF
1910 place%!64=&FFFFFFFF
1920 place%!68=0
1930 place%!72=0
1940 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
%,three%
1950 FOR i%=4 TO 1 STEP -1
1960 PROCreadpattern(i%)
1970 PROCsetdesign
1980 NEXT
1990 safe%=TRUE
2000 SYS "Hourglass_Off"
2010 ENDPROC
2020 :
2030 DEF PROCpoll
2040 IF drawing% OR rubber% THEN mask%=
on% ELSE mask%=off%
2050 !block%=mask%
2060 SYS "Wimp_Poll",mask%,block% TO re
ason%
2070 PROCaction(reason%)
2080 ENDPROC
2090 :
2100 DEF PROCaction(reason%)
2110 IF waiting_for_ac% AND reason%<>17
 AND reason%<>18 THEN
2120 waiting_for_ac%=FALSE
2130 saving%=FALSE
2140 PROCstoppit
2150 ENDIF
2160 CASE reason% OF
2170 WHEN 0 :
2180 IF drawing%>0 AND doing% AND NOT s
aving% AND hndl%<>checker% AND hndl%<>sa
ver% THEN
2190 PROCstoppit
2200 ENDIF
2210 CASE FNbutton OF
2220 WHEN 1 : IF rubber% THEN PROCpenci
l ELSE IF pencil% THEN PROCdraw(4)
2230 drawing%=FALSE
2240 WHEN 1 : IF rubber% THEN PROCdraw(
0)
2250 WHEN 4 : IF pencil% THEN PROCdraw(
5)
2260 ENDCASE
2270 WHEN 1 : PROCupdate
2280 WHEN 2 : PROCopen
2290 WHEN 3 : PROCdraw(4) : PROCclose
2300 WHEN 4 : IF !block%=main% THEN PRO
Carrow
2310 WHEN 5 : IF !block%=main% THEN
2320 IF ready_for_text%=0 THEN PROCpenc
il ELSE PROCpen
2330 ENDIF
2340 WHEN 6 : PROCcheck_mouse(!block%,b
lock%!4,block%!8,block%!12,block%!16)
2350 WHEN 7 : IF dragging% THEN
2360 bin%=FNbutton
2370 IF hndl%=main% THEN xe%=0 : ye%=0
 : PROCdraw(141) : dragging%=FALSE
2380 ENDIF
2390 IF saving% THEN PROCsend_save_mesg
2400 WHEN 8 : IF ready_for_text%=2 AND
!block%=main% THEN PROCcheckchar
2410 WHEN 9 : item%=block%!4 : PROCmenu
_select
2420 WHEN 17,18 : PROCmessage
2430 ENDCASE
2440 ENDPROC
2450 :
2460 DEFPROCcheckchar
2470 char%=block%!24
2480 CASE char% OF
2490 WHEN 13 :
2500 ready_for_text%=0
2510 bin%=FNbutton
2520 IF hndl%=main% THEN PROCpencil
2530 SYS "Wimp_SetCaretPosition",-1
2540 WHEN 127
2550 PROCdraw(10)
2560 ex%-=16 : x%-=16
2570 PROCsetcaret
2580 WHEN 396
2590 ex%-=2 : x%-=2
2600 PROCsetcaret
2610 WHEN 397
2620 ex%+=2 : x%+=2
2630 PROCsetcaret
2640 WHEN 398
2650 why%-=4 : y%-=4
2660 PROCsetcaret
2670 WHEN 399
2680 why%+=4 : y%+=4
2690 PROCsetcaret
2700 OTHERWISE
2710 IF char%<32 OR char%>255 THEN
2720 ex%-=16 : x%-=16
2730 SYS "Wimp_ProcessKey",char%
2740 ELSE
2750 PROCdraw(10)
2760 ex%+=16 : x%+=16
2770 PROCsetcaret
2780 ENDIF
2790 ENDCASE
2800 ENDPROC
2810 :
2820 DEF PROCcheck_mouse(mx%,my%,but%,h
nd%,icon%)
2830 CASE but% OF
2840 WHEN 2 : IF hnd%=-2 THEN
```

```
2850 PROCcreate_icon_menu("Doodle",mx%)
2860 ELSE
2870 PROCcreate_menu("Doodle.",mx%,my%)
2880 ENDIF
2890 WHEN 4 : CASE hnd% OF
2900 WHEN -2 : PROCcreate_window
2910 WHEN main% : xe%=mx% : ye%=my% : b
in%=FNbutton : PROCdraw(4) : drawing%=TR
UE
2920 CASE ready_for_text% OF
2930 WHEN 0 : bin%=FNbutton : PROCdraw(
4) : drawing%=TRUE
2940 WHEN 1,2 : bin%=FNbutton : PROCdra
w(9) : drawing%=TRUE
2950 ENDCASE
2960 WHEN ecfs% : PROCget_pattern
2970 WHEN checker% : CASE icon% OF
2980 WHEN 1 : PROCyes
2990 WHEN 2 : PROCno
3000 ENDCASE
3010 WHEN saver% : CASE icon% OF
3020 WHEN 0 : PROCdrag_save
3030 WHEN 2 : PROCquick_save
3040 ENDCASE
3050 WHEN design% : CASE icon% OF
3060 WHEN 69 : PROCreadpattern(1)
3070 WHEN 70 : PROCreadpattern(2)
3080 WHEN 71 : PROCreadpattern(3)
3090 WHEN 72 : PROCreadpattern(4)
3100 WHEN 73 : PROCsetdesign
3110 ENDCASE
3120 ENDCASE
3130 WHEN 1 : CASE hnd% OF
3140 WHEN main% : IF ready_for_text%=0
THEN xe%=mx% : ye%=my% : PROCrubber
3150 ENDCASE
3160 ENDCASE
3170 ENDPROC
3180 :
3190 DEF PROCcreate_menu(title$,x%,y%)
3200 menuy%=y%
3210 PROCbuild_menu(title$,menuy%)
3220 menux%=x%-64
3230 menuy%=y%
3240 SYS "Wimp_CreateMenu",,blk%,menux%
,menuy%
3250 ENDPROC
3260 :
3270 DEF PROCcreate_icon_menu(title$,x%
)
3280 menuy%=0
3290 PROCbuild_menu(title$,menuy%)
3300 menux%=x%-64
3310 SYS "Wimp_CreateMenu",,blk%,menux%
,menuy%
3320 ENDPROC
3330 :
3340 DEF PROCbuild_menu(title$,RETURN h
eight%)
3350 LOCAL offset%,i%,menuItems%,dots%,
wimpflags,flags,ptr%,name%,ptr$
3360 offset%=FNfind_menu(title$,menu_da
ta%)
3370 IF offset%=TRUE THEN ERROR 42,"Can
't find menu data"
3380 blk%=FNget_menu_item(menu_data%,of
fset%)
3390 blk%=EVAL(blk$)
3400 $blk%=LEFT$(title$,12)
3410 blk%?12=7
3420 blk%?13=2
3430 blk%?14=7
3440 blk%?15=0
3450 blk%!16=172
3460 blk%!20=44
3470 blk%!24=0
3480 i%=28
3490 menuItems%=0
3500 dots%=0
3510 WHILE menu_data%?offset%<>ASC"˜" A
ND menu_data%?offset%<>ASC"^"
3520 PROCmenu_item
3530 IF RIGHT$(name%,1)="@" THEN name%=
LEFT$(name%,LENname%-1) : ptr%=FNbuild_su
bmenu(name%,pos%)
3540 IF (flags AND 4) THEN
3550 instr%=INSTR(ptr%,",")
3560 blk%!(i%+12)=EVAL(LEFT$(ptr$,instr
%-1))
3570 ptr$=MID$(ptr$,instr%+1)
3580 instr%=INSTR(ptr%,",")
3590 blk%!(i%+16)=EVAL(LEFT$(ptr$,instr
%-1))
3600 ptr$=MID$(ptr$,instr%+1)
3610 blk%!(i%+20)=EVAL(ptr$)
3620 wimpflags=wimpflags OR 2˜8
3630 ptr%=-1
3640 $(blk%!(i%+12))=LEFT$(name%,blk%!(
i%+20))
3650 ELSE
3660 $(blk%+i%+12)=LEFT$(name%,12)
3670 ptr%=EVAL(ptr$)
3680 ENDIF
3690 blk%!i%=flags
3700 blk%!(i%+4)=ptr%
3710 blk%!(i%+8)=wimpflags
3720 i%=i%+24
3730 menuItems%+=1
3740 ENDWHILE
3750 height%=96+(menuItems%*44)+(dots%*
24)
3760 current_menu$=LEFT$($blk%,12)
3770 ENDPROC
3780 :
3790 DEF PROCmenu_item
3800 wimpflags=&7000021
3810 flags=0
3820 ptr$="-1"
3830 func$=""
```

```
◄ 3840 name$=FNget_menu_item(menu_data%,o
     ffset%)
  3850 IF menu_data%?offset%=ASC"!" offse
     t%+=1:ptr$=FNget_menu_item(menu_data%,of
     fset%)
  3860 IF menu_data%?offset%=ASC"(" offse
     t%+=1:wimpflags%=EVAL(FNget_menu_item(men
     u_data%,offset%))
  3870 IF menu_data%?offset%=ASC"\" offse
     t%+=1:func$=FNget_menu_item(menu_data%,o
     ffset%)
  3880 IF menu_data%?offset%=ASC"^" OR me
     nu_data%?offset%=ASC"^" flags=flags OR &
     80
  3890 IF LEFT$(name$,1)=")" THEN flags+=
     1:name$=MID$(name$,2)
  3900 IF LEFT$(name$,1)="#" THEN flags+=
     4:name$=MID$(name$,2)
  3910 IF RIGHT$(name$,1)=")" THEN flags
     =2:name$=LEFT$(name$,LENname$-1):dots%+=
     1
  3920 ENDPROC
  3930 :
  3940 DEF FNbuild_submenu(title$,pos%)
  3950 LOCAL blk%,blk
  3960 PROCbuild_menu(title$,pos%)
  3970 =blk%
  3980 :
  3990 DEF PROCmenu_select
  4000 SYS "Wimp_GetPointerInfo",,q%
  4010 but%=q%!8
  4020 depth%=0
  4030 PROCdecode_menu(current_menu$)
  4040 IF (but% AND 1)=1 THEN
  4050 PROCre_openmenu(current_menu$,menu
     x%,menuy%)
  4060 ELSE
  4070 current_menu$=""
  4080 ENDIF
  4090 ENDPROC
  4100 :
  4110 DEF PROCre_openmenu(title$,menx%,m
     eny%)
  4120 offset%=FNfind_menu(title$,menu_da
     ta%)
  4130 blk%=EVAL(FNget_menu_item(menu_dat
     a%,offset%))
  4140 SYS "Wimp_CreateMenu",,blk%,menx%,
     meny%
  4150 current_menu$=title$
  4160 ENDPROC
  4170 :
  4180 DEF PROCdecode_menu(title$)
  4190 LOCAL men_loop%,func$
  4200 offset%=FNfind_menu(title$,menu_da
     ta%)
  4210 blk%=EVAL(FNget_menu_item(menu_dat
     a%,offset%))
  4220 men_loop%=0
  4230 WHILE men_loop%<=block%!depth%
  4240 dots%=0
  4250 PROCmenu_item
  4260 men_loop%+=1
  4270 ENDWHILE
  4280 IF block%!depth%>-1 THEN
  4290 IF RIGHT$(name$,1)="@" THEN
  4300 name$=LEFT$(name$,LENname$-1)
  4310 depth%+=4
  4320 PROCdecode_menu(name$)
  4330 ENDIF
  4340 IF func$<>"" THEN a=EVAL("FN"+func
     $)
  4350 ENDIF
  4360 ENDPROC
  4370 :
  4380 DEF FNtemplates(file$)
  4390 DIM Q% 2048, P% 2048, R% 2048, S%
     2048, T% 2048 ,U% 3048
  4400 maxws%=&100
  4410 DIM indir%, indir2% maxws%, indir3
     % maxws%, indir4% maxws%,indir5% ma
     xws% ,indir6% maxws%
  4420 SYS "Wimp_OpenTemplate",,file$
  4430 SYS "Wimp_LoadTemplate",,Q%,indir%
     ,indir+maxws%,-1,"info",0
  4440 SYS "Wimp_LoadTemplate",,P%,indir2
     %,indir2%+maxws%,-1,"main",0
  4450 SYS "Wimp_LoadTemplate",,R%,indir3
     %,indir3%+maxws%,-1,"saver",0
  4460 SYS "Wimp_LoadTemplate",,S%,indir4
     %,indir4%+maxws%,-1,"ecfs",0
  4470 SYS "Wimp_LoadTemplate",,T%,indir5
     %,indir5%+maxws%,-1,"checker",0
  4480 SYS "Wimp_LoadTemplate",,U%,indir6
     %,indir6%+maxws%,-1,"design",0
  4490 SYS "Wimp_CreateWindow",,Q% TO inf
     o%
  4500 SYS "Wimp_CreateWindow",,P% TO mai
     n%
  4510 SYS "Wimp_CreateWindow",,R% TO sav
     er%
  4520 SYS "Wimp_CreateWindow",,S% TO ecf
     s%
  4530 SYS "Wimp_CreateWindow",,T% TO che
     cker%
  4540 SYS "Wimp_CreateWindow",,U% TO des
     ign%
  4550 SYS "Wimp_CloseTemplate"
  4560 =info%
  4570 :
  4580 DEFPROCset_version(v$)
  4590 !q%=info%
  4600 q%!4=7
  4610 SYS "Wimp_GetIconState",,q%
  4620 q%!8=0
  4630 q%!12=0
  4640 $q%!28=v$+CHR$(0)
  4650 SYS "Wimp_SetIconState",,q%
  4660 ENDPROC
```

```
  4670 :
  4680 DEF PROCfinish
  4690 SYS "Wimp_CloseDown",handle%,!q%
  4700 END
  4710 ENDPROC
  4720 :
  4730 DEF PROCerror
  4740 SYS "Wimp_DragBox",,,0
  4750 !block%=ERR
  4760 error=TRUE
  4770 CASE ERR OF
  4780 WHEN 222 : $(block%+4)="This file
     does not exist"+CHR$(0):error=FALSE
  4790 WHEN 67797 : $(block%+4)="No disc?
     Then no font"+CHR$(0):error=FALSE
  4800 OTHERWISE
  4810 $(block%+4)="(Internal error code
     "+STR$(ERL)+") "+REPORT$+"("+STR$(ERR)+"
     )"+CHR$(0)
  4820 ENDCASE
  4830 flags=1
  4840 SYS "Wimp_ReportError",block%,flag
     s,"Doodle"
  4850 IF error THEN PROCfinish ELSE PROC
     main:END
  4860 ENDPROC
  4870 :
  4880 DEF PROCtelloff(q$)
  4890 !useful%=0
  4900 $(useful%+4)=q$+CHR$(0)
  4910 SYS "Wimp_ReportError",useful%,1,"
     Doodle"
  4920 ENDPROC
  4930 :
  4940 DEF PROCcreate_window
  4950 !block%=main%
  4960 block%!4=200
  4970 block%!8=200
  4980 block%!12=1042
  4990 block%!16=900
  5000 block%!20=198
  5010 block%!24=-80
  5020 block%!28=-1
  5030 SYS "Wimp_OpenWindow",,block%
  5040 open%=TRUE
  5050 ENDPROC
  5060 :
  5070 DEF PROCclose
  5080 SYS "Wimp_CloseWindow",,block%
  5090 !useful%=ecfs%
  5100 SYS "Wimp_CloseWindow",,useful%
  5110 open%=FALSE
  5120 ENDPROC
  5130 :
  5140 DEF PROCopen
  5150 SYS "Wimp_OpenWindow",,block%
  5160 ENDPROC
  5170 :
  5180 DEF FNget_menu_item(db%,RETURN off
     %)
  5190 LOCAL st$
  5200 WHILE db%?off%<>10 AND db%?off%<>1
     3
  5210 st$+=CHR$(db%?off%)
  5220 off%+=1
  5230 ENDWHILE
  5240 off%+=1
  5250 =st$
  5260 :
  5270 DEF FNfind_menu(name$,data%)
  5280 LOCAL fi$
  5290 name$="^"+name$
  5300 offset%=0
  5310 REPEAT
  5320 fi$=FNget_menu_item(data%,offset%)
  5330 UNTIL fi$=name$ OR fi$=""
  5340 IF fi$="" THEN =TRUE
  5350 =offset%
  5360 :
  5370 DEF FNfin
  5380 doing%=2
  5390 IF safe% THEN
  5400 PROCdoit
  5410 ELSE
  5420 PROCcheck
  5430 ENDIF
  5440 =0
  5450 :
  5460 DEF PROCpencil
  5470 $pointer%="ptr_pencil"
  5480 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",36+&100,sprite%,
     pointer%,2
  5490 pencil%=TRUE : rubber%=FALSE
  5500 ENDPROC
  5510 :
  5520 DEF PROCarrow
  5530 $pointer%="ptr_default"
  5540 SYS "Wimp_SpriteOp",36+&100,,point
     er%,1
  5550 rubber%=FALSE : pencil%=FALSE
  5560 ENDPROC
  5570 :
  5580 DEF PROCrubber
  5590 $pointer%="ptr_rubber"
  5600 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",36+&100,sprite%,
     pointer%,2
  5610 rubber%=TRUE : pencil%=FALSE
  5620 ENDPROC
  5630 :
  5640 DEF PROCpen
  5650 $pointer%="ptr_pen"
  5660 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",36+&100,sprite%,
     pointer%,3
  5670 rubber%=FALSE : pencil%=FALSE
  5680 ENDPROC
  5690 :
  5700 DEF FNbutton
  5710 !q%=0
  5720 SYS "Wimp_GetPointerInfo",,q%
```

```
  5730 x%=!q%
  5740 y%=q%!4
  5750 hnd1%=q%!12
  5760 =q%!8
  5770 :
  5780 DEF PROCdraw(code%)
  5790 IF code%<>4 THEN safe%=FALSE
  5800 REM    *** code%=4 -- erasing (
     printing space character and deleting)
  5810 REM    *** code%=4 -- moving po
     inter
  5820 REM    *** code%=5 -- drawing
  5830 REM    *** code%=9 -- moving ca
     ret
  5840 REM    *** code%=10 - text comi
     ng
  5850 REM    *** code%=141 - pattern f
     ill
  5860 !q%=main%
  5870 SYS "Wimp_GetWindowState",,q%
  5880 xoffset%=q%!4-q%!20
  5890 yoffset%=q%!16-q%!24-936
  5900 $pointer%="doodle"
  5910 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",60+&100,place%,p
     ointer%,&area TO naught%,one%,two,three
     %
  5920 IF code%<>10 THEN ex%=x%-xoffset%
     : why%=y%-yoffset% : nye%=ye%-yoffset% :
     nxe%=xe%-xoffset%
  5930 CASE code% OF
  5940 WHEN 0 : MOVE ex%+5,why%-5 : VDU 5
     ,11,127,32,10,4
  5950 !q%=main%
  5960 q%!4=ex%-30
  5970 q%!8=why%-30-936
  5980 q%!12=ex%+30
  5990 q%!16=why%+30-936
  6000 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
     %,three%
  6010 WHEN 9 : MOVE ex%,why%+30
  6020 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
     %,three%
  6030 PROCsetcaret
  6040 WHEN 10 : MOVE ex%+16,why%+30 : VD
     U 5,127 :MOVE ex%,why%+30 : VDU 5
  6050 ?useful%=char%
  6060 SYS "OS_Word",10,useful%
  6070 IF BBCfont% THEN
  6080 chart%=10*((char%)-32)
  6090 FOR i%=0 TO 9
  6100 VDU fonts%?(chart%+i%)
  6110 NEXT
  6120 ENDIF
  6130 VDU char%
  6140 !q%=main%
  6150 q%!4=ex%-30
  6160 q%!8=why%-30-936
  6170 q%!12=ex%+30
  6180 q%!16=why%+40-936
  6190 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
     %,three%
  6200 VDU 23,?useful%,useful%?1,useful%?
     2,useful%?3,useful%?4,useful%?5,useful%?
     6,useful%?7,useful%?8
  6210 WHEN 141 : IF pattern% THEN GCOL p
     attern%*16,0
  6220 FILLex%,why% :GCOL 0,1
  6230 !q%=main%
  6240 q%!4=0
  6250 q%!8=-936
  6260 q%!12=1236
  6270 q%!16=0
  6280 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
     %,three%
  6290 OTHERWISE
  6300 PLOT code%,ex%,why%
  6310 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
     %,three%
  6320 !q%=main%
  6330 IF ex%<nxe% THEN q%!4=ex%-10 : q%!
     12=nxe%+10 ELSE q%!4=nxe%-10 : q%!12=ex%
     +10
  6340 IF why%<nye% THEN q%!8=why%-946 :
     q%!16=nye%-926 ELSE q%!8=nye%-946 : q%!1
     6=why%-926
  6350 ENDCASE
  6360 IF code%<>10 THEN xe%=x% : ye%=y%
  6380 SYS "Wimp_UpdateWindow",,q% TO mor
     e%
  6390 WHILE more%
  6400 !r%=0
  6410 r%!4=-936
  6420 r%!8=1236
  6430 r%!12=0
  6440 r%!16=&2102
  6450 $pointer%="doodle"
  6460 r%!20=pointer%
  6470 r%!24=place%
  6480 r%!28=7
  6490 SYS "Wimp_PlotIcon",,r%
  6500 SYS "Wimp_GetRectangle",,q% TO mor
     e%
  6510 ENDWHILE
  6520 ENDPROC
  6530 :
  6540 DEF PROCupdate
  6550 !q%=main%
  6560 SYS "Wimp_RedrawWindow",,q% TO mor
     e%
  6570 WHILE more%
  6580 !r%=0
  6590 r%!4=-936
  6600 r%!8=1236
  6610 r%!12=0
  6620 r%!16=&2102
  6630 $pointer%="doodle"
  6640 r%!20=pointer%
  6650 r%!24=place%
  6660 r%!28=7
```

```
  6670 SYS "Wimp_PlotIcon",,r%
  6680 SYS "Wimp_GetRectangle",,q% TO mor
     e%
  6690 ENDWHILE
  6700 ENDPROC
  6710 :
  6720 DEF PROCget_pattern
  6730 !r%=0
  6740 SYS "Wimp_GetPointerInfo",,r%
  6750 FOR i%=0 TO 4
  6760 IF r%!16=pat%(i%) THEN pattern%=i%
  6770 NEXT
  6780 !q%=0
  6790 q%!4=5
  6800 q%!8=r%!0-20
  6810 q%!12=r%!4-20
  6820 q%!16=r%!0+20
  6830 q%!20=r%!4+20
  6840 q%!24=0
  6850 q%!28=0
  6860 q%!32=1279
  6870 q%!36=1023
  6880 dragging%=TRUE
  6890 saving%=FALSE
  6900 SYS "Wimp_DragBox",,q%
  6910 ENDPROC
  6920 :
  6930 DEF FNshow_patterns
  6940 IF block%!4>0 THEN =0
  6950 !q%=main%
  6960 SYS "Wimp_GetWindowState",,q%
  6970 !q%=ecfs%
  6980 q%!8=q%!16-440
  6990 q%!12=q%!4+120
  7000 q%!16=q%!16-40
  7010 q%!20=0
  7020 q%!24=0
  7030 q%!28=-1
  7040 SYS "Wimp_OpenWindow",,q%
  7050 =0
  7060 :
  7070 DEF FNnew_doodle
  7080 doing%=1
  7090 IF safe% THEN
  7100 PROCdoit
  7110 ELSE
  7120 PROCcheck
  7130 ENDIF
  7140 =0
  7150 :
  7160 DEF PROCdelete
  7170 $pointer%="doodle"
  7180 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",25+256,place%,po
     inter%
  7190 ENDPROC
  7200 :
  7210 DEF PROCcheck
  7220 VDU 7
  7230 !q%=checker%
  7240 q%!4=600
  7250 q%!8=100
  7260 q%!12=1214
  7270 q%!16=304
  7280 q%!20=0
  7290 q%!24=0
  7300 q%!28=-1
  7310 SYS "Wimp_OpenWindow",,q%
  7320 ENDPROC
  7330 :
  7340 DEFPROCyes
  7350 !q%=saver%
  7360 q%!4=700
  7370 q%!8=100
  7380 q%!12=1034
  7390 q%!16=304
  7400 q%!20=0
  7410 q%!24=0
  7420 q%!28=-1
  7430 SYS "Wimp_OpenWindow",,q%
  7440 SYS "Wimp_SetCaretPosition",saver%
     ,1,,,-1,6
  7450 ENDPROC
  7460 :
  7470 DEFPROCno
  7480 PROCdoit
  7490 ENDPROC
  7500 :
  7510 DEFPROCdoit
  7520 REM    doing%=1    *** Waiting t
     o make new doodle ***
  7530 REM    doing%=2    *** Waiting t
     o quit         ***
  7540 REM    doing%=3    *** Waiting t
     o load a doodle  ***
  7550 CASE doing% OF
  7560 WHEN 1 :
  7570 PROCdelete
  7580 PROCmake_doodle
  7590 IF NOT open% THEN PROCcreate_windo
     w
  7600 PROCupdate
  7610 WHEN 2 :
  7620 PROCfinish
  7630 WHEN 3 :
  7640 IF FNinspect THEN
  7650 PROCdelete
  7660 PROCload_doodle
  7670 IF NOT open% THEN PROCcreate_windo
     w
  7680 PROCupdate
  7690 ELSE
  7700 PROCtelloff("This file is not a
     doodle")
  7710 ENDIF
  7720 ENDCASE
  7730 PROCstoppit
  7740 ENDPROC
  7750 :
  7760 DEF PROCstoppit
```

```
7770 doing%=0
7780 !q%=checker%
7790 SYS "Wimp_CloseWindow",,q%
7800 !q%=saver%
7810 SYS "Wimp_CloseWindow",,q%
7820 SYS "Wimp_CreateMenu",,-1
7830 ENDPROC
7840 :
7850 DEF PROCmessage
7860 your_ref%=block%!8
7870 CASE block%!16 OF
7880 WHEN 0 : PROCfinish
7890 WHEN 1 : IF block%!4<>handle% THEN
PROCget_transfer
7900 WHEN 2 : PROCdosave($(block%+44))
7910 WHEN 3 : PROCload($(block%+44))
7920 WHEN 4 : waiting_for_ac%=FALSE
7930 WHEN 5 : REM  *** No data_open seq
uence in this task ***
7940 WHEN 6 : PROCtransmit
7950 WHEN 7 : REM  *** Importing a dood
le uses the scrapfile ***
7960 WHEN 8 : IF NOT safe% THEN
7970 block%!12=block%!8
7980 SYS "Wimp_SendMessage",19,block%
7990 doing%=2 : PROCcheck
8000 ENDIF
8010 ENDCASE
8020 ENDPROC
8030 :
8040 DEF PROCload(f$)
8050 doing%=3
8060 loadname$=f$
8070 IF safe% THEN
8080 PROCdoit
8090 ELSE
8100 PROCcheck
8110 ENDIF
8120 ENDPROC
8130 :
8140 DEF PROCdrag_save
8150 LOCAL x%,y%,z%
8160 !q%=saver%
8170 SYS "Wimp_GetWindowState",,q%
8180 x%=q%!4
8190 y%=q%!8
8200 z%=q%!16-q%!8
8210 q%!4=0
8220 SYS "Wimp_GetIconState",,q%
8230 !q%=0
8240 q%!4=5
8250 q%!8+=x%
8260 q%!12+=y%+z%
8270 q%!16+=x%
8280 q%!20+=y%+z%
8290 q%!24=0
8300 q%!28=0
8310 q%!32=1279
8320 q%!36=1023
8330 q%!40=0
8340 q%!44=0
8350 q%!48=0
8360 q%!52=0
8370 saving%=TRUE
8380 dragging%=FALSE
8390 SYS "Wimp_DragBox",,q%
8400 ENDPROC
8410 :
8420 DEF PROCsend_save_mesg
8430 SYS "Wimp_GetPointerInfo",,q%
8440 q%!32=q%!4   :thirtytwo%=q%!32
8450 q%!28=!q%    :twentyeight%=q%!28
8460 q%!24=q%!16  :twentyfour%=q%!24
8470 q%!20=q%!12  :twenty%=q%!20
8480 q%!16=1
8490 q%!12=0
8500 q%!36=18796
8510 q%!40=&ff9
8520 $(q%+44)=FNget_savename
8530 !q%=60
8540 SYS "Wimp_SendMessage",18,q%,q%!20
,q%!24
8550 waiting_for_ac%=TRUE
8560 ENDPROC
8570 :
8580 DEF FNget_savename
8590 LOCAL f%
8600 !r%=saver%
8610 r%!4=1
8620 SYS "Wimp_GetIconState",,r%
8630 f%=r%!28
8640 savename$=$f%
8650 WHILE INSTR(savename$,":")>0
8660 savename$=MID$(savename$,INSTR(sav
ename$,":")+1)
8670 ENDWHILE
8680 WHILE INSTR(savename$,".")>0
8690 savename$=MID$(savename$,INSTR(sav
ename$,".")+1)
8700 ENDWHILE
8710 =savename$+CHR$(0)
```

```
8720 :
8730 DEF PROCset_savename(f$)
8740 !r%=saver%
8750 r%!4=1
8760 SYS "Wimp_GetIconState",,r%
8770 r%!8=1
8780 r%!12=1
8790 $r%!28=f$
8800 SYS "Wimp_SetIconState",,r%
8810 savename$=f$
8820 ENDPROC
8830 :
8840 DEF PROCdosave(f$)
8850 savename$=f$
8860 IF block%!36<>-1 THEN safe%=TRUE
8870 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+12,place%,sa
vename$+CHR$(0)
8880 IF saving% THEN
8890 q%!32=thirtytwo%
8900 q%!28=twentyeight%
8910 q%!24=twentyfour%
8920 q%!20=twenty%
8930 q%!16=3
8940 q%!12=your_ref%
8950 q%!36=0
8960 q%!40=&ff9
8970 $(q%+44)=savename$+CHR$(0)
8980 !q%=60
8990 SYS "Wimp_SendMessage",18,q%,q%!20
9000 saving%=FALSE
9010 ENDIF
9020 IF INSTR(savename$,"Wimp$Scrap")<1
THEN PROCset_savename(savename$)
9030 IF doing% AND safe% THEN PROCdoit
9040 IF scrap% THEN
9050 *REMOVE <Wimp$Scrap>
9060 scrap%=FALSE
9070 ENDIF
9080 SYS "Wimp_CreateMenu",,-1
9090 ENDPROC
9100 :
9110 DEF PROCquick_save
9120 LOCAL f%
9130 !r%=saver%
9140 r%!4=1
9150 SYS "Wimp_GetIconState",,r%
9160 f%=r%!28
9170 savename$=$f%
9180 IF INSTR(savename$,".")<1 AND INST
R(savename$,":")<1 THEN
9190 PROCtellemoff("To save, drag the s
ave icon to a directory window")
9200 ELSE
9210 safe%=TRUE
9220 PROCdosave(savename$)
9230 ENDIF
9240 ENDPROC
9250 :
9260 DEF PROCget_transfer
9270 scrapname$=$(block%+44)
9280 !q%=64
9290 q%!4=0
9300 q%!8=0
9310 q%!12=your_ref%
9320 q%!16=2
9330 q%!20=block%!20
9340 q%!24=block%!24
9350 q%!28=block%!28
9360 q%!32=block%!32
9370 q%!36=-1
9380 q%!40=&ff9
9390 $(q%+44)="<Wimp$Scrap>"
9400 SYS "Wimp_SendMessage",18,q%,block
%!4
9410 scrap%=TRUE
9420 ENDPROC
9430 :
9440 DEF FNprint
9450 PROCdump
9460 =1
9470 :
9480 DEF PROCdump
9490 SYS "OS_Byte",229,0,0
9500 LOCAL ERROR
9510 ON ERROR LOCAL : RESTORE ERROR : S
YS "OS_Byte",229,1,0 :PROCtellemoff(REPO
RT$):SYS "Hourglass_Off" : ENDPROC
9520 $pointer%="doodle"+CHR$(0)
9530 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",60+&100,place%,p
ointer%,area TO naught%,one%,two%,three%
9540 SYS "Hourglass_On"
9550 *HARDCOPYFX 1 1 1 40 1
9560 SYS "Hourglass_Off"
9570 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
%,three%
9580 RESTORE ERROR
9590 SYS "OS_Byte",229,1,0
9600 ENDPROC
```

```
9610 :
9620 DEF FNinspect
9630 LOCAL file%,check$,q%
9640 IF block%!40 =&ff9 THEN q%=TRUE EL
SE q%=FALSE
9650 IF q% THEN
9660 file%=OPENIN loadname$
9670 check$=GET$# file%
9680 IF INSTR(check$,"doodle")<>17 THEN
q%=FALSE ELSE q%=TRUE
9690 CLOSE# file%
9700 ENDIF
9710 =q%
9720 :
9730 DEF PROCtransmit
9740 chunk%=place%+sent%
9750 IF block%!24<(18796-sent%) THEN
9760 size%=block%!24 :z%=18
9770 ELSE
9780 size%=18796-sent% :z%=17
9790 ENDIF
9800 IF size%<0 THEN size%=0
9810 SYS "Wimp_TransferBlock",handle%,c
hunk%,block%!4,block%!20,size%
9820 sent%+=size%
9830 block%!16=7
9840 block%!12=your_ref%
9850 block%!24=size%
9860 SYS "Wimp_SendMessage",z%,block%,b
lock%!4
9870 IF z%=17 THEN sent%=4 : SYS "Wimp_
CreateMenu",,-1
9880 ENDPROC
9890 :
9900 DEFFNsystem_font
9910 ready_for_text%=1
9920 IF block%!4<1 THEN BBCfont%=FALSE
9930 SYS "Wimp_SetCaretPosition",-1
9940 =0
9950 :
9960 DEFFNfind_font
9970 LOCAL font%,
9980 font%=block%!4
9990 fontname$=font$
10000 FOR i%=0 TO font%-1
10010 IF i%>0 THEN
10020 fontname$=RIGHT$(fontname$,LEN(fon
tname$)-INSTR(fontname$,"\")-10)
10030 ENDIF
10040 NEXT
10050 fontname$=LEFT$(fontname$,INSTR(fo
ntname$,"\")-2)
10060 REM PROCtellemoff(fontname$)
10070 REM OSCLI "LOAD <Doodle$Dir>.BBCFo
nts."+fontname$+" "+STR$~(font$)
10080 path$="<Doodle$Dir>.BBCFonts."+fon
tname$
10090 in%=OPENIN path$
10100 :
10110 REPEAT
10120 vdu%=BGET# in%
10130 char%=BGET# in%
10140 chart%=(char%-32)*10
10150 fonts?chart%=vdu%
10160 fonts?(chart%+1)=char%
10170 FOR i%=2 TO 9
10180 byte%=BGET# in%
10190 fonts?(chart%+i%)=byte%
10200 NEXT
10210 UNTIL EOF# in%
10220 CLOSE# in%
10230 SYS "Wimp_SetCaretPosition",-1
10240 ready_for_text%=1
10250 BBCfont%=TRUE
10260 =0
10270 :
10280 DEFPROCsetcaret
10290 SYS "Wimp_SetCaretPosition",main%,
-1,ex%,why%-936,40
10300 ready_for_text%=2
10310 ENDPROC
10320 :
10330 DEFPROCreadpattern(p%)
10340 pediting%=p%
10350 LOCAL i%,j%
10360 PROCselectpattern(p%+68)
10370 $pointer%="pat_"+STR$(p%)
10380 FOR i%=7 TO 0 STEP -1
10390 FOR j%=0 TO 7
10400 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+41,patterns%
,pointer%,j%,i% TO,,,,colour%
10410 IF colour% THEN PROCsetpix((7-i%)*
8+j%,1) ELSE PROCsetpix((7-i%)*8+j%,0)
10420 NEXT
10430 NEXT
10440 ENDPROC
10450 :
10460 DEFPROCsetpix(pix%,colour%)
10470 !q%=design%
10480 q%!4=pix%
```

```
10490 SYS "Wimp_GetIconState",,q%
10500 IF colour% THEN
10510 q%!8=2^21
10520 q%!12=2^21
10530 ELSE
10540 q%!8=0
10550 q%!12=2^21
10560 ENDIF
10570 SYS "Wimp_SetIconState",,q%
10580 ENDPROC
10590 :
10600 DEFPROCselectpattern(pat%)
10610 LOCAL i%
10620 FOR i%=69 TO 72
10630 !q%=design%
10640 q%!4=i%
10650 SYS "Wimp_GetIconState",,q%
10660 IF i%=pat% THEN $q%!128="radioon" E
LSE $q%!128="radiooff"
10670 q%!8=1
10680 q%!12=13
10690 SYS "Wimp_SetIconState",,q%
10700 NEXT
10710 ENDPROC
10720 :
10730 DEFPROCsetdesign
10740 LOCAL i%,j%
10750 SYS "Hourglass_On"
10760 FOR i%=1 TO 8
10770 row%(i%)=0
10780 rowd%(i%)=0
10790 FOR j%=0 TO 7
10800 IF FNpix(i%-1,j%) THEN row%(i%)+=2
^j% : rowd%(i%)+=2^(7-j%)
10810 NEXT
10820 NEXT
10830 $pointer%="pat_"+STR$(pediting%)
10840 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+15,patterns%
,pointer%,0,57,20,0
10850 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+60,patterns%
,pointer%,0 TO naught%,one%,two%,three%
10860 VDU 23,17,4,1|
10870 VDU 23,pediting%+1,row%(1),row%(2)
,row%(3),row%(4),row%(5),row%(6),row%(7)
,row%(8)
10880 GCOL pediting%*16,0
10890 FILL 10,10
10900 PRINTTAB(0,0) STR$(pediting%)
10910 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
%,three%
10920 $pointer%="doodle"
10930 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+60,place%,po
inter%,sarea TO naught%,one%,two%,three%
10940 VDU 23,pediting%+1,rowd%(1),rowd%(
2),rowd%(3),rowd%(4),rowd%(5),rowd%(6),r
owd%(7),rowd%(8)
10950 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",naught%,one%,two
%,three%
10960 !q%=ecfs%
10970 q%!4=pediting%
10980 SYS "Wimp_GetIconState",,q%
10990 q%!8=0
11000 q%!12=0
11010 SYS "Wimp_SetIconState",,q%
11020 SYS "Hourglass_Off"
11030 SYS "Wimp_CreateMenu",,-1
11040 ENDPROC
11050 :
11060 DEFFNpix(y%,x%)
11070 LOCAL i%
11080 i%=-1
11090 SYS "Wimp_WhichIcon",design%,q%,1<
<21,1<<21
11100 REPEAT
11110 i%+=1
11120 UNTIL q%?i%=y%*8+x% OR q%?i%>64
11130 IF q%!i%=y%*8+x% THEN =TRUE ELSE =
FALSE
11140 :
11150 DEFFNsave_patterns
11160 out%=OPENOUT "<Doodle$dir>.Pattern
s"
11170 FOR h%=1 TO 4
11180 $pointer%="pat_"+STR$(h%)
11190 FOR i%=7 TO 0 STEP -1
11200 map%=0
11210 FOR j%=0 TO 7
11220 SYS "OS_SpriteOp",256+41,patterns%
,pointer%,j%,i% TO,,,,colour%
11230 map%+=(2^(colour%*j%))*colour%
11240 NEXT
11250 BPUT# out%,map%
11260 NEXT
11270 NEXT
11280 CLOSE# out%
11290 =0
11300 :
11310 DEFFNsave
11320 PROCquick_save
11330 =0
```

Lyapunov Fractals

```
330 L=L/(500*LN(2))
340 PLOT 69,x%,L*128+256
350 NEXT
360 ON
```

Listing 2

```
10 REM >Lyapunov set generator (Ly2)
20 REM By Michael Attenborough
30 REM for Archimedes only
40 REM (C) BAU Feb 92
50 :
60 REM initial values:
```

Listing 1

```
10 REM >Verhulst (Ly1)
20 REM by Michael Attenburgh
30 REM for Arc only
40 REM (C) BAU Feb 92
50 :
60 MODE 12
70 OFF
80 :
90 GCOL 1
100 LINE 0,512,1280,512
```

```
110 LINE 0,256,1280,256
120 PRINTTAB(0,0);"Population levels",
TAB(0,16);"Lyapunov exponent"
130 GCOL 7
140 FOR x%=0 TO 1279 STEP 2
150 r=x%*1.2/1280+2.8
160 PRINTTAB(0,1);"r=";LEFT$(STR$(r),5
);"          "
170 REM do 500 iterations to allow x t
o stabilise
180 x=0.5
190 FOR I%=1 TO 500
200 x=r*x*(1-x)
```

```
210 NEXT
220 REM draw plot of population levels
230 FOR I%=1 TO 100
240 x=r*x*(1-x)
250 PLOT 69,x%,x*512+512
260 NEXT
270 REM draw graph of Lyapunov exponen
t
280 L=0
290 FOR I%=1 TO 500
300 x=r*x*(1-x)
310 L+=LN(ABS(r-2*r*x))
320 NEXT
```

```
  70 ser$="bbbbbbaaaaaa":side=.55:amin=
3.082:bmin=3.45
  80 Q%=500:REM iterations on first att
empt
  90 Xinit=.5
 100 fast%=FALSE
 110 :
 120 PROCinit
 130 REM start of main loop: need to us
e GOTOs because Escape is used to halt p
lotting.
 140 :
 150 IF key%<>83 THEN
 160 MODE 13:OFF
 170 *FX 200
 180 ON ERROR GOTO 360
 190 PROCdrawpic
 200 ENDIF
 210 :
 220 CLS
 230 *FX 200,1
 240 ON ERROR GOTO 370
 250 PROCzoom
 260 IF key%=83 THEN PROCsave
 270 IF key%=82 THEN PROCreset
 280 IF key%=69 THEN GOTO 150
 290 :
 300 REM end of main loop
 310 @%=&90A
 320 CLS
 330 ON
 340 END
 350 :
 360 IF ERR=17 THEN 220
 370 ON ERROR OFF
 380 MODE 0
 390 @%=&90A
 400 REPORT:PRINT;" at line ";ERL
 410 END
 420 :
 430 DEF PROCinit
 440 OFF
 450 DIM C%(15)
 460 FOR C%=0 TO 15
 470 A%=c% DIV 4
 480 C%(C%)=A% OR (A%<<2) OR (A%<<4) OR
((C% AND 3)<<6)
 490 NEXT
 500 :
 510 PRINT"Making log table...";
 520 LF=&10000000/(Q%*4)
 530 LF=LF/-LOG(.5/1024)
 540 DIM logar 4096*4
 550 FOR C%=1 TO 4096:logar!(C%*4)=LF*L
OG((C%-.5)/1024):NEXT
 560 DIM timblk% 8,stri% 256,code% 2048
 570 F=64/(LF*Q%)
 580 key%=0
 590 ENDPROC
 600 :
 610 DEF PROCdrawpic
 620 @%=&20509
 630 VDU 28,32,31,39,0
 640 VDU 24,0;0!1023;1023;
 650 s1%=LEN(ser$)
 660 PROCassem(fast%)
 670 $seq=ser$
 680 FOR I%=0 TO s1%-1
 690 seq?I%=(seq?I% AND 1)*4
 700 NEXT
 710 IF RND(-1234)
 720 :
 730 PROCtime_init
 740 PROCcol(FN1(amin,bmin))
 750 RECTANGLE FILL 0,0,1023
 760 M%=2
 770 REPEAT
 780 PROCstatus(M%*M%/&40000)
 790 L=side/M%
 800 H%=1024/M%
 810 FOR J%=0 TO M%-1
 820 FOR K%=0 TO M%-1
 830 IF (K% AND 1) OR (J% AND 1) THEN
 840 PROCcol(FN1(amin+L*J%,bmin+L*K%))
 850 RECTANGLE FILL J%*H%,K%*H%,H%-1,H%-1
 860 ENDIF
 870 NEXT:NEXT
 880 M%=M%*2
 890 UNTIL M%>256
 900 ENDPROC
 910 :
 920 DEF PROCtime_init
 930 !timblk%=0:timblk%!4=0
 940 ?timblk%=3:SYS "OS_Word",14,timblk
%
 950 stl%=!timblk% AND &FFFFFF
 960 sth%=timblk%!3 AND &FFFF
 970 TIME=0
 980 ENDPROC
 990 :
1000 DEF PROCstatus(P)
1010 CLS
1020 PRINTTAB(0,0)"Settings———"
1030 PRINTTAB(0,3)"Min a"''''"Min b"''''
"Size"
1040 PRINTTAB(0,4);amin,TAB(0,7);bmin,T
AB(0,10);side''
1050 PRINT"Sequence";ser$
1060 IF P=0 THEN ENDPROC
1070 LOCAL O%
1080 O%=TIME/P
1090 !timblk%=stl%+(O% AND &FFFFFF)
1100 timblk%!3=sth%+(O%>>24)+timblk%?3
1110 SYS "OS_ConvertDateAndTime",timblk
%,stri%,255,"%z12:%mi%am" TO ,O%
1120 ?O%=13
1130 PRINT'"Finish:'"$stri%
1140 ENDPROC
1150 :
1160 DEF PROCzoom
1170 PRINTTAB(0,0)"New Vals———"
1180 PRINTTAB(0,3)"Min a"''''"Min b"''''
"Size"
1190 PRINT''''"Select - shrink"''"Adjust
 - enlargeMenu -"'"" start"
1200 PRINT''"F-Fast"''"R-Reset"''"S-Save
"''"E-Exit"
1210 MOUSE RECTANGLE -1000,-1000,2000,2
000
1220 MOUSE TO 0,0
1230 GCOL 4,0
1240 X%=0:Y%=0:S%=1024
1250 RECTANGLE 0,0,S%-1
1260 *FX 21,1
1270 REPEAT
1280 RECTANGLE X%,Y%,S%-1
1290 PRINTTAB(0,4);amin+X%*side/1024,TA
B(0,7);bmin+Y%*side/1024,TAB(0,10);side*
S%/1024
1300 MOUSE X%,Y%,B%
1310 key%=INKEY(0)
1320 IF (B% AND 1) AND S%<2000 THEN S%+
=4
1330 IF (B% AND 4) AND S%>200 THEN S%-=
4
1340 RECTANGLE X%,Y%,S%-1
1350 UNTIL (B% AND 2) OR key%=70 OR key
%=82 OR key%=83 OR key%=69
1360 RECTANGLE X%,Y%,S%-1
1370 fast%=(key%=70)
1380 amin+=X%*side/1024
1390 bmin+=Y%*side/1024
1400 side=side*S%/1024
1410 ENDPROC
1420 :
1430 DEF PROCsave
1440 ON
1450 ON
1460 INPUT"Filename:"savef$
1470 OSCLI("ScreenSave "+savef$)
1480 OFF
1490 ENDPROC
1500 :
1510 DEF PROCreset
1520 VDU 26
1530 CLS
1540 ON
1550 PRINT"Old sequence: ";ser$
1560 INPUT"Enter new sequence (default=
old)"
1570 INPUT"in$:IF in$<>"" THEN ser$=i
n$:amin=2:bmin=2:side=2
1580 INPUT"Enter minimum a value (defa
ult=";amin;")"
1590 INPUT":in$:IF in$<>"" THEN amin=V
AL(in$)
1600 PRINT"Enter minimum b value (defau
lt=";bmin;")"
1610 INPUT":in$:IF in$<>"" THEN bmin=V
AL(in$)
1620 PRINT"Enter range for a and b (def
ault=";side;")"
1630 INPUT":in$:IF in$<>"" THEN side=V
AL(in$)
1640 PRINT"Enter initial value for x (d
efault=";Xinit;")"
1650 REPEAT
1660 INPUT":in$:IF in$<>"" THEN Xinit=
VAL(in$)
1670 IF Xinit<=0 OR Xinit>=1 THEN PRINT
"x must be between 0 and 1 exclusive."
1680 UNTIL Xinit>0 AND Xinit<1
1690 PRINT''"Press Return to start or F
for a fast plot"
1700 fast%=(GET=70)
1710 ENDPROC
1720 :
1730 DEF FN1(a,b)
1740 !r1=a*&10000000
1750 !r2=b*&10000000
1760 CALL lyapunov
1770 a=F%!tsto
1780 IF ABS(a)>.5 THEN =a
1790 REM do 4 times as many iterations
if 1 is close to 0
1800 CALL more
1810 =0.25*F%!tsto
1820 :
1830 DEF PROCcol(1)
1840 IF !xsto<0 THEN GCOL 2 TINT 0:ENDP
ROC
1850 LOCAL C%
1860 C%=ABS(1)+RND(1)
1870 IF C%>15 THEN C%=15 ELSE IF C%<0 T
HEN C%=0
1880 C%=C%(15-C%)
1890 IF 1>=0 THEN C%=C% AND %11110000 E
LSE C%=C% AND %11001111
1900 GCOL (C% AND 63) TINT C%
1910 ENDPROC
1920 :
1930 DEF PROCassem(fast%)
1940 FOR pass%=0 TO 2 STEP 2
1950 x=0
1960 r=1
1970 x1=2
1980 v=3
1990 i=4
2000 t=5
2010 log=6
2020 depth=7
2030 p=9
2040 sp=13
2050 link=14
2060 :
2070 P%=code%
2080 [OPT pass%
2090 .lyapunov
2100 STR sp,stackS
2110 STR link,linkS
2120 MOV i,#s1%-1
2130 ADR v,seq
2140 ADR rp,r1
2150 LDR x,xstart
2160 MOV depth,#600
2170 :
2180 .ploop
2190 FNiter8
2200 SUBS depth,depth,#1
2210 BGT ploop
2220 :
2230 LDR log,logarpos
2240 LDR depth,its
2250 MOV t,#0
2260 :
2270 .lloop
2280 FNiter8
2290 MOV x1,x,ASL#1
2300 RSB x1,x1,#&10000000
2310 FNmulti(r,r,x1)
2320 MOVS r,r,ASR#18
2330 RSBMI x1,x1,#0
2340 LDR r,[log,x1,ASL#2]
2350 ADD t,t,r
2360 SUBS depth,depth,#1
2370 BGT lloop
2380 :
2390 STR i,isto
2400 STR x,xsto
2410 STR t,tsto
2420 LDR sp,stackS
2430 LDR link,linkS
2440 MOVS pc,link
2450 :
2460 .abort
2470 MOV x,#&60000000
2480 STR t,tsto
2490 STR x1,xsto
2500 LDR sp,stackS
2510 LDR link,linkS
2520 MOVS pc,link
2530 :
2540 .more
2550 STR sp,stackS
2560 STR link,linkS
2570 LDR log,logarpos
2580 ADR v,seq
2590 ADR rp,r1
2600 LDR i,isto:LDR x,xsto
2610 LDR t,tsto
2620 LDR depth,moreits
2630 B lloop
2640 :
2650 .stackS EQUD 0
2660 .linkS EQUD 0
2670 .xsto EQUD 0
2680 .r1 EQUD 0
2690 .r2 EQUD 0
2700 .isto EQUD 0
2710 .tsto EQUD 0
2720 .logarpos EQUD logar
2730 .its EQUD Q%
2740 .moreits EQUD Q%*3
2750 .xstart EQUD Xinit*(1<<28)
2760 .seq EQUS STRING$(255,CHR$0)
2770 EQUD 0
2780 ]
2790 NEXT
2800 ENDPROC
2810 :
2820 DEF FNiter8
2830 [OPT pass%
2840 LDR r,[rp,r]
2850 LDR r,[rp,r]
2860 SUBS i,i,#1
2870 MOVLT i,#s1%-1
2880 RSBS x1,x,#&10000000
2890 BMI abort
2900 FNmulti(x,x,x1)
2910 FNmulti(x,x,r)
2920 ]
2930 =""
2940 :
2950 DEF FNmulti(result,num1,num2)
2960 IF fast% THEN
2970 PROCmulti16(result,num1,num2)
2980 ELSE
2990 PROCmulti32(result,num1,num2)
3000 ENDIF
3010 =""
3020 :
3030 DEF PROCmulti32(ResHigh,num1,num2)
3040 lhs=10
3050 rhs=11
3060 work=12
3070 ResLow=13
3080 sign=14
3090 [OPT pass%
3100 MOV lhs,num1
3110 MOV rhs,num2
3120 EOR sign,lhs,rhs
3130 TST lhs,#&80000000
3140 RSBNE lhs,lhs,#0
3150 TST rhs,#&80000000
3160 RSBNE rhs,rhs,#0
3170 MOV work,lhs,LSR #&10
3180 MOV ResHigh,rhs,LSR #&10
3190 BIC lhs,lhs,work,LSL #&10
3200 BIC rhs,rhs,ResHigh,LSL #&10
3210 MUL ResLow,lhs,rhs
3220 MUL work,rhs,work
3230 MUL lhs,ResHigh,lhs
3240 MUL ResHigh,work,ResHigh
3250 ADDS lhs,rhs,lhs
3260 ADDCS ResHigh,ResHigh,#&10000
3270 ADDS ResLow,ResLow,lhs,LSL#&10
3280 ADDS ResHigh,lhs,ResLow,LSR#&10
3290 TST sign,#&80000000
3300 RSBNE ResHigh,ResHigh,#0
3310 MOVS ResHigh,ResHigh,LSL 4
3320 ADD ResHigh,ResHigh,ResLow,LSR #28
3330 ]
3340 ENDPROC
3350 :
3360 DEF PROCmulti16(ResHigh,num1,num2)
3370 lhs=10
3380 rhs=11
3390 [OPT pass%
3400 MOV lhs,num1,ASR #14
3410 MOV rhs,num2,ASR #14
3420 MUL ResHigh,lhs,rhs
3430 ]
3440 ENDPROC
```

Notes

After 4000 years the Great Pyramid can now be made to yield up it's dark secrets.
Not for the faint hearted!

The Tale of Anubis

GAME SHOW

People usually have mixed feelings about New Year. After the effects of your celebrations have worn off you often pause for a moment, and either look back over the last year or forward to the next. However, when it comes to the Acorn games world it doesn't really matter which way you look, as 1991 was a record breaking year and 1992 looks set to be even better.

The Fourth Dimension is entering the new year full of promise. As well as plans for even more games than last year, people who have more than 1Mb of memory, or who have enhanced the speed of their machine with an Arm3 upgrade, will be pleased to learn that the company is determined to support users with computer upgrades. According to Mark Botterill, '90 percent of the products released in 1992 will have 2Mb, Arm3 versions to supplement the standard game'.

This topic has always presented a dilemma for software producers. Ideally you want to produce a standard version that will run on all Risc OS machines, from the base model to the most advanced. But that means that the people who have spent lots of money on the best model are no better off – surely they could have a superior game?

So far, marketing sense has always favoured the standard-model syndrome and quite rightly so: you can't expect to lure people into buying a nice cheap machine if the software will then only work on more expensive models.

But nonetheless, people with the more powerful machines are still justified in being disgruntled with the situation and its hitherto inevitable outcome. With The Fourth Dimension's promise to cater for the broad range of Risc OS models by producing numerous versions for many of its games.

The first title to receive upgrade treatment will be its Formula One racing game, *Saloon Cars*. By Easter a 2Mb, Arm3 version will be available; existing owners will encounter a small charge (about £10) for an upgrade. There will also be a version for people with 2Mb or more who do not have the Arm3 facility. The most noticeable difference

RELEASE ONE: IT NOT THE REAL THING!

will be the smoothness with which the car moves – basically, expensive new suspension – though there are one or two additional perks: the rear view mirror will reflect everything going on, not just the cars behind you, and the other cars will have additional graphics so that you can see all around them. When one spins off you'll see its bonnet, doors, and so on before it smashes into the barrier, or you!

Four new courses for *Saloon Cars* have also been designed. Oulton Park, Donnington Park and two originals created by the author will be on sale around Easter time.

This multi-version policy is to be applied to most of its new games, and The Fourth Dimension has about 17 projects planned for 1991. At well over one game a month, this is good news indeed.

Karma is a game that lends itself nicely to the question of multi-version policy. Due to the colossal nature of the game the final version will only be available for machines with 2Mb or more. This will exclude quite a lot of games players but the theory is that

Karma is the sort of game that appeals to the more serious type of person – well, patient at any rate – and that's the type who tends to have more memory power. However, release one of *Karma* is available to all.

Karma is the space game everyone has been waiting for, in some cases for nearly four years. It was advertised well in time for Christmas and copies were sent out with about fifteen days to spare. But it isn't the finished *Karma*, due to appear next year, merely the Flight Trainer, a highly cut down model basically intended to give players a feel for the fundamental aspects on which the game works – chiefly the flight controls.
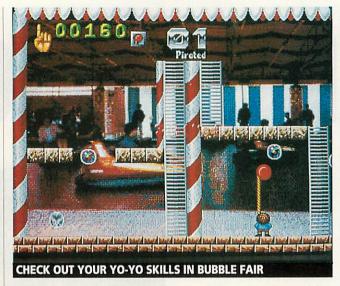
I wonder how this has gone down with people who've bought the game, because to play the Flight Trainer is, frankly, to be bored. *Karma* has received much hype, much fuss and much attention but all you can do at the moment is fly around and look at texture-less circles which are supposed to represent planets. Those who have coughed up 25 quid may be wondering what on

SALOON CARS WILL MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR MACHINE

earth (or beyond) they have done; and for 1Mb machine owners this is all they'll get.

The problem the publishers faced with this game is that, due to its very nature – trying to simulate 'life'– it is difficult to release just one part of it. You can't really simulate just one part of life. The result is that release one has no life simulation at all; you just fly around looking at specks and circles and indulge in slight interaction with other beings and spacecraft. I can imagine that some people expressed great outrage on discovering its limited extent because at present it doesn't really possess any of the qualities of a good game.

However, I've seen parts of the life simulator and graphics from the final game and they're not boring at all. I believe that *Karma* could be of enormous fun and interest once you are engrossed in it, but that is merely hypothetical since the next release has yet to appear. It is hard to know

CHECK OUT YOUR YO-YO SKILLS IN BUBBLE FAIR

what to suggest. Judgement will no doubt be passed in next month's review but for now would-be purchasers must realise that this release is merely intended as a flight trainer, boring perhaps but hopefully a good investment in preparation for the 'real' game next year; something I'm looking forward to very much, despite the

disappointment of this 'stop-gap' release. See next month for more details.

We've never had a high score sent in by a reader that supports its own proof of authenticity quite as well as a recent letter regarding the old BBC game *Frenzy*. Julian Henn, of Helston, Cornwall sent us a video tape of him

playing the game as conclusive evidence that his score of 824,112 is as valid as it will ever be. We're impressed!

On the subject of scores and tips, thank you to everyone who sent in Lemmings' passwords – very nice of you indeed but I think we've got enough now. If this goes on much longer we will have to print a list of people greater than that of the passwords. We will print the full set of passwords next year as a prelude to Krisalis's release of 100 extra levels around Easter time. Until then, try harder! They can all be done.

Finally, I would like to extend an apology to Eterna Software for failing to include details of the company in the recent review of *Bubble Fair* two months ago. The game costs £19.95 and people wanting to buy it should phone (0933) 279300. It only remains to wish all those in the games world and all our readers, a very happy New Year.

Sam Greenhill

PANDORA'S BOX

The Fourth Dimension
Tel: (0742) 700661
Risc OS machines
£21.23 plus VAT

Isometric games have always been popular as an alternative to the usual 2D, platform-hopping style often employed in arcade adventures. Those who recall some of the classic releases for the BBC Model B, will no doubt remember *Knightlore* where all the action was displayed in an isometric view of the current location.

Pandora's Box is what *Knightlore* fans have been waiting for on the Arc. An arcade adventure in the true sense of the words, it puts you in the slippers of Merlin the sorcerer. You have to rid the land of evil by closing *Pandora's Box*, home to all sorts of nasty things. Four amulets must be found to seal it off.

From your house in the city you explore the land by walking through doorways and along paths. As in traditional adventure games, quite a few (apparent) dead ends must be

overcome to progress further. Various objects such as keys can be picked up along the way to help you in your task, and lots of vital magical items collected to add to your sorcerer powers.

As well as the ultimate aim there are a number of minor tasks to be carried out. You're not the only person in the game and there are plenty of other characters going about their business, occasionally giving advice or asking for help. Being a fantasy game, not all of these are human.

Set in over 200 locations, the game is big. Even playing it non-stop for an hour or two, reveals only a small part of the land and, besides the city, there are forests, caves and mines to explore. There's enough here to keep even the most hardened adventurer busy for days on end, so a Save game facility is a welcome feature, just in case you want to take a break from saving the world.

All locations are displayed in rather nicely drawn graphics such as twinkling torches and

PANDORA'S BOX: A TRUE ARCADE ADVENTURE

gushing fountains. These are well implemented, with everything running smoothly even when the screen is full of extra denizens. Apart from the introductory jingle, sound is non-existent except for the occasional yell when Merlin confronts an enemy.

The only real moan is the amount of disc swapping; the adventure comes on two discs and also requires a disc on

which to save games. Each time you die, two disc swaps are required: one to load your old position and one to run the game. There is no provision for twin drives, and like all The Fourth Dimension games, it is protected and cannot be transferred to a hard disc. Apart from that, I would rate it as the best arcade adventure around for Risc OS computers.

Rob Miller
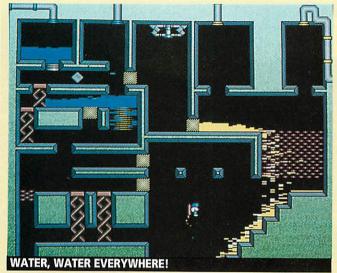
CATACLYSM

Fourth Dimension
Tel: (0742) 700661
Risc OS Machines
£21.23 plus VAT

There were about nine important things I had to do this week, none of which involved *Cataclysm*. And the fact that not one of them was done rests squarely on the shoulders of this new game from The Fourth Dimension. It's a real time waster!

The object of the game has an air of originality because no other game, to my knowledge, has tried to simulate the behaviour of water – but that's the main theme in *Cataclysm*. Water from pipes gushes into containers with bungs in the bottom. The main area is two-dimensional with maze-type blocksand the whole thing's about two 'screens' high.

The idea is to collect all the water in a great funnel at the bottom, but if it's to flow into this you need to make sure that all the right holes are plugged up, the correct gates are opened and generally ensure

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE!

that there are no 'leaks' anywhere along the route.

You can fly up, down, left or right and place or remove bricks to build up walls to divert the water. There are zig-zag pistons which collapse under enough water pressure and blocks which vanish when touched by water. In fact there's a whole range of blocks from porous ones that restrict you, to ones that allow you – but not water – to pass.

On most levels there are also little alien bugs that shoot at you and turrets that likewise have no affection. Oh, I almost forgot: the story line is something about your space-ship crashing into an ocean on some planet or other but that's not really important!

Sometimes there is no water, but acid instead... Touch this and you, well, explode actually! The best levels are the ones where you

have to mix yellow and blue liquids to produce green. The funnel is well in with the environment you see.

Occasionally the alien bugs really bug you and I would have preferred more emphasis on the water aspect than the shooting. I tried level thirty-something 65 times before completing it (it tells you how often you've attempted it), no thanks to a cute little munchkin bug who pulled a laser on me then winked, repeatedly.

But the thing is: I wanted revenge. *Cataclysm* really generates that 'one more go' feeling. The sound is rubbish and the graphics are rather plain but it is so addictive. The simulation of water is a commendable attempt. Although small blue tiles don't look *exactly* like liquid they are pretty convincing.

The degree of strategic difficulty is about average. All in all *Cataclysm* has an ancient feel to it, except that the water is a great novelty and the game extremely addictive. Easily one of the best of 1991.

Sam Greenhill

JAMES POND

Krisalis Software
Tel: (0709) 372290
Risc OS machines
£22.12 plus VAT

James Pond – Underwater Agent, 'licensed to thrill and make whoopy', and now licensed by Krisalis for the Archimedes! One of the nicest things about Krisalis' games is their irrepressible humour. In *James Pond*, itself an enjoyable mix of arcade adventure and ecological thriller, you have a delightful Bond spoof, with full advantage taken of the opportunity for jokes on the 007 theme.

The fishy central character you control moves through a series of 12 largish, scrolling scenarios. Each contains a threat to the earth, either a mad scientist, nuclear accident or whatever, which has to be removed. Saving the world usually seems to involve collecting several of a particular

object (sponges to plug a leaky oil tanker, keys to free trapped lobsters) against the clock.

Along the way there is much fun to be had avoiding the astonishing variety of aquatic nasties who valiantly try to stop you. You defend yourself by blowing air bubbles big enough to trap them, and boost your score and speed by collecting any of the plethora of bonus objects which seem to litter the ocean.

However, you're not confined to the sea – James (in his tuxedo) can easily venture out on to dry land or even into the air, but this does cause his Fishometer energy level to drop more rapidly than usual.

One especially innovative feature is the Home Pipe which appears on every level and leads back to James' luxury sunken home. There you can store and retrieve any of the useful objects you find on your missions. I also particularly liked the loading ditty

AGENT 007: A BIG FISH IN AN UNFRIENDLY POND

which is a reggae version of the 007 music. Scrolling is smooth and the graphics are colourful and well designed, although some backgrounds seem rather plain, only being in one colour.

Other nice touches include hidden caverns full of goodies, and a continual stream of bub-

bles rising from the seabed to sustain the underwater atmosphere. Although technically *James Pond* is not quite up to the standards of, say, *Chuck Rock*, especially in terms of graphics, it is well worth snapping up for its playability, humour and staying power.

Mat Tizard

Waterloo

Turcan Research Systems
83 Greencroft Gardens
London NU6 3LS
Risc OS machines
£25.95

As a war-gamer I have fought the Battle of Waterloo many times, using thousands of model figures and a handful of theories. It is a battle that captures the imagination and defies a lot of logic, and as every good Frenchman will tell you, 'It was a close run thing.' It's refreshing therefore to find a game that in many ways provides a realistic and flexible simulation of the events of June 18 1815.

At the start the player has a number of options to choose from, including whether or not a human will play the commander-in-chief, and the choice to change the historical orders of the day. From then on the object is to use your tactical 'genius' to gain as many points as possible and win the battle. Simple really!

To progress, background reading is advisable – if only because the battlefield is a confusing place with umpteen different formations in a confined space. This complexity is reproduced by a mass of information and orders received and given in 15 minute turns. Having said that, it is also easy to lose perspective if you don't have your trusty map handy.

Taking command is the

PRACTICE BEING NAPOLEONIC IN WATERLOO

obvious key to this game, but giving battle and support orders can be hard if you're not sure who's who and what's what. This is because orders are sent down the command chain and the program is quick to pick up on imprecision. Forget the chain of command in the heat of battle and your orders will be rejected.

The graphics are highly accurate, if a little straightforward. Units are represented as different coloured blocks. These are defined in the manual, so to begin with ensure that it is close to hand.

The map supplied gives you a good overall feel for the terrain and the program itself gives a realistic view for the commander. The telescope, which uses the mouse as a viewfinder, enables the identification of buildings and units within the area of the headquarters, and the commander is frequently given the chance to change the position of his HQ to check on proceedings.

In 1815 it was not the done thing to aim directly at your opposing commanding officer, and so Wellington charged around all day. Having a mobile headquarters is a good way to achieve this; it keeps the commander in touch, without giving him a God-like view of the whole battlefield.

This raises the question of how much control a player has over the program. It is possible to make few commands and rely solely on historical orders. However, try this and you are inevitably told that you have the tactical awareness of a walnut and are relieved of your command. Alternatively, you can really go for it, and test out your own pet strategies to make it a true game of skill.
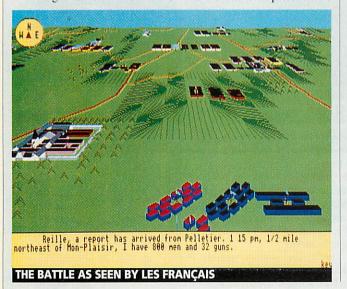
I advise the latter, with the proviso that you take note of the updates given throughout: this is a well-researched simulation in terms of both events and their timings. There is enough basic information for the general game player, but the need for background reading can't be overstressed.

In fact, the most pleasing aspect for a war-gamer is the realism. This is probably as close as you will get to Wellington and Napoleon's decision making, obscured as it was by the confusion of battle without the modern communications that some battle simulations seem to assume.
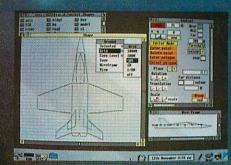
The game is spectacular in size and has nice touches, such as the sound of gunfire. But its main attraction is that you have the chance to change the course of history. Did Napoleon really just have a bit of a bad day? *Waterloo* gives you the chance to find out!

Matt Prior

Reille, a report has arrived from Pelletier, 1 15 pm, 1/2 mile northeast of Mon-Plaisir, I have 800 men and 32 guns.

THE BATTLE AS SEEN BY LES FRANÇAIS

LISTEN & LEARN

RICHARD GARRETT brushes up on his musical prowess with a package from EMR

THE MUSIC LESSON BEGINS

Back in the late 70s when American manufacturers developed the Musical Instrument Digital Interface (Midi), they thought they had come up with a neat way of driving several synthesises from one piano keyboard.

What they had actually found was a way for composers, musicians and arrangers to develop music single-handed, without the help of other musicians. Today you can sit down with a computer, keyboard and drum machine and make music – without virtually no musical experience at all. The current Top 20 is full of examples!

So far, this music technology has only crept slowly into the school classroom. This is because most Midi software is devoted to the time consuming process of composition. To write and arrange a three minute piece probably takes one person a minimum of a day, during which time he or she needs sole access to a dedicated computer running a sequencer, a keyboard, at least one synthesizer and preferably a pair of headphones to save the groans of those nearby.

Add to this, the cost of all the equipment and the relatively low priority music is given in the National Curriculum, and it is hardly surprising that relatively few schools have invested in Midi.

This has prompted software writers to look for other ways of exploiting computers and music in the classroom. *MicroStudio* by Electromusic Research has been designed primarily to teach keyboard skills and sight reading. The student sits at a keyboard and plays a part shown on the computer screen while a synthesizer plays all the other

instruments. In addition to scrolling through music on a stave, the display shows you which piano keys you press and when. If you have ever used a touch typing tutor, this method will no doubt sound familiar. Music can be loaded from *MicroStudio* or *Studio24 Plus* files on disc, or 'recorded' from the keyboard. Individual parts can be modified, given lyrics and printed out by a basic score editor.

The minimum hardware needed is an A3000 or Archimedes, an EMR or Acorn Midi podule, two Midi cables, a multi-timbral synthesiser and a pair of headphones or alternatively, an audio amplifier. An important point to note that this is one music program that does not recognise the Serial

Port Econet Midi card, even the card is compatible with Acorn specifications.

Before describing the program in detail, it might be useful, for those who have not used Midi before, to go through some of the jargon.

MIDI MATTERS

Midi programs are often referred to as 'sequencers', because they send timed sequences of instructions to electronic music instruments.

The data files which they deal with are called songs or tunes and are divided up into sections called tracks (as on a multitrack tape recorder) or parts (like instrumental parts on sheet music). Each track carries the music to be played by a given instrument and can

be assigned to a particular sound source via one of 16 Midi channels.

In times gone by, each channel would be connected to a physically different synthesiser or drum machine, but now many synthesizers are multi-timbral, which means they can play a number of sounds or voices, on several channels at any one time.

OPTIONS

MicroStudio comes on a single disc with two start-up options, for 1Mb and 2Mb-plus machines. There is no apparent difference between the two – the 1Mb version simply grabs as much memory as it can before running. The program takes up the whole screen and uses its own menu system in

which, for some reason, parameters are selected by the left mouse button and altered by the middle and right buttons.

When the program starts, a sampled voice comes out of the Archimedes saying 'EMR Microstudio' and your Midi equipment plays the opening bars of an 18-century air by Thomas Arne. This is quite entertaining the first time you hear it, but gets distinctly boring after a while.

The main screen is split horizontally into four sections:
● A status area giving information about the current tune and track
● A display showing the current track in musical notation
● A row of control icons and the image of a piano keyboard.

As a keyboard tutor, the package is fairly simple to use. First, you load a piece of music from a menu which drops down over the keyboard image when you click on a file icon. You then select Start and the synth plays something like the intended tune. Although tempo, time signature and all the notes will be right, the first time you run the tune the voices will almost always be the wrong ones!

The reason is this: the situation with sequencers talking to synths is similar to that of wordprocessors selecting fonts before the advent of sensible printer drivers. Every model of synth comes with a different set of voices arranged in a different order which often results in tunes where the bass part is played by a flute, the clarinet by a distorted guitar, and so on. To fix this, you

simply flick through each track, selecting the synth voice that best approximates its title.
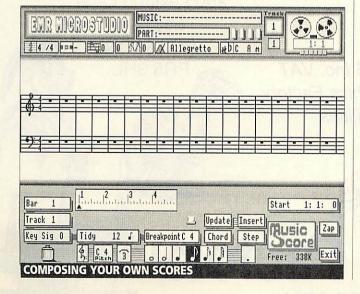
Voice and pitch changes can be made from the main screen. The program supports up to 24 tracks, so if you run out of Midi channels, you can use internal sounds from the Archimedes, via the EMR Wave Filing System.
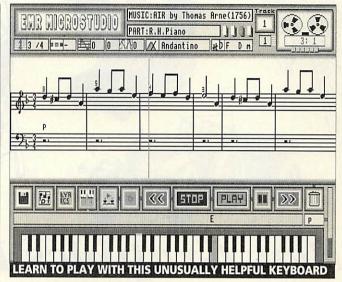
PLAY ALONG

Once the tune is set up for your synth, *MicroStudio* offers several ways of playing along. According to settings on the teacher's page, you can play with or without the accompaniment or the track you are trying to learn. As the tune unfolds, the notes you need to play are illuminated on the screen keyboard and your position in the tune is shown by a red line on the stave and a 'tape counter' which gives your position in bars and beats. There is also a learn mode in which the computer waits for you to press the right key and gives marks at the end of the piece for timing and accuracy.

Playback is controlled by tape recorder-type icons underneath the stave but, unlike a normal tape recorder, pressing the start button always plays the music from the beginning, while fast forward and rewind only scroll the sheet music back and forth without altering the start point.

If the tune is too fast or too slow you can change the metronome settings on the main screen. This is the only music software I've seen that uses Italian terms like Largo, Moderato and Allegro for

LEARN TO PLAY WITH THIS UNUSUALLY HELPFUL KEYBOARD

tempo instead of displaying beats per minute. This will no doubt endear it to classical music teachers.

To create your own tune, you simply click on the record icon and then press Start. The computer gives you a metronome pulse to keep time and records anything you play, displaying it on the stave as you go along. If you make mistakes, you can either trash the whole track and start again, or do what studio musicians call a 'drop in'.

This means only recording over the parts you got wrong, while leaving the right parts alone. With *MicroStudio*, this is done by setting the Punch in option, which runs the track in the normal way, but waits until you press a piano key before recording. To 'punch out' again you just tap the Space bar. To clean up individual notes there is also a stave editing function, but it is a bit tedious as it only adjusts one note at a time and does not allow moving and copying of whole phrases.

The edit menu also enables you to tidy (quantise) your work by moving played notes on to the nearest beat, and to print out the current track on an Epson compatible printer.

CONCLUSION

MicroStudio fits well into traditional methods of music teaching with its emphasis on classical notation, sight reading and keyboard skills and its testing options fall nicely into line with the Associated Boards system. The package comes with a well written and

well indexed manual (except it doesn't tell you how to quit until lesson 59 – perhaps this is intentional.) It is supported by a small library of classical and contemporary data discs, priced between £8 and £13 pounds each.

On the down side, I think the display is cluttered with too much track information, that is irrelevant when music is playing; and it has file, edit and trash icons that could be better consigned to a hierarchical menu system.

If this is to be a truly 'content free' program, the recording side needs some improvements and the method of editing needs to be made more intuitive. I would also like there to be options to load standard Midi files and to edit all of the 24 voice assignments from a single screen.

To summarise, *MicroStudio* is an interesting package aimed at very specific way of teaching music and, if that is the way you want to teach (or learn), I suggest you try it out. It is, however, a package which would be more accessible if developed further, with more attention devoted to Acorn and Midi conventions.

COMPOSING YOUR OWN SCORES

IN A SWIRL – PRIMEART OFFERS CREATIVE OPPORTUNITIES TO PRIMARY LEVEL CHILDREN

PRIMARY COLOURS

Can the latest art package bring out the artistic talents of young children?
CHRIS DRAGE puts PrimeArt through its paces

As many software houses have been quick to realise, the Archimedes provides an ideal art platform. As a result, there are a number of sophisticated art packages on the market: *Artisan 2* and *Pro-Artisan* (Clares), *Atelier* (Minerva) and *Revelation 2* (Longman Logotron) are just a few of the better ones.

If any of these have a shortcoming, it is that the user interface is usually too compli-

cated for primary school children, although some graphics programs are better than others in this respect.

At the primary level, children are 'picture processing' with the basic computer tools: they draw simple shapes and fill and manipulate images using the building-blocks of the more advanced techniques used at the secondary level. As they begin to see computer-generated art as electronic

'picture processing', children can enjoy creating their pictures on-screen as much as they enjoy creating text via a wordprocessor. Just as they learn how to manipulate words, so they can learn to manipulate images – the art packages providing the same opportunities for editing and altering pictures as word processors do for writing.

The theory behind art software is to provide children

with an alternative to the constraints and restrictions of the traditional classroom materials and modes of working. Art packages tend to be content-free, leaving users free to express themselves through the software, or via hardware add-ons such as a touch screen, mouse, trackerball or other input devices.

The Archimedes offers a superb environment for placing screens and sprites in other

Risc OS applications, simply by dragging them into place. Minerva's *PrimeArt* fills the need for an equally simple means of creating these screens and sprites.

START UP

Getting *PrimeArt* running couldn't be easier – click on the filer icon to install it on the icon bar. Sensibly, Minerva allows the original disc to be backed-up to another floppy or your hard disc, for security and peace of mind. Click Select over the *PrimeArt* icon to open an empty Mode 15 screen. If you have used the program previously the screen will open with the painting tool and colour you selected last.

While the program is in use all desktop operations are suspended, but it can be returned to at any time; *PrimeArt* does not lose its current picture when it is re-accessed. This departure from the desktop is deliberate, allowing access to the whole of the screen for painting and provides the added bonus of speeding up operations, such as complex fills.

However, it does mean that printing and saving operations are conducted via a menu

CLOWNING AROUND...

...JUGGLING WITH COLOUR...

system and not in the usual Risc OS manner.

All painting facilities are accessed using the Toolbox and Menu, with certain keyboard shortcuts. Clicking Menu on the painting area reveals a pop-up toolbox with over 40 items from which to choose. As you move the pointer over each icon cell in the Toolbox, a Help panel, situated at the bottom of the window, briefly describes its function – this is intended as

an *aide memoire*, to complement the 60-page manual.

The Toolbox itself is divided into two sections. The top section is devoted to colour and brush selection. Six brush shapes are provided on either side of the palette, which shows the eight primary, secondary and tertiary colours; any of these can be selected as the current colour. However, by selecting two different colours from each of the side-palettes you can produce a graded scale of colours, ranging between the two extremes, to achieve graduated fills. A small window shows the graduations and allows individual colours to be picked up. Colours may also be picked up directly from the screen – the tool is drawn in the chosen colour and is useful to help children remember what colour they are currently painting with.

The bottom part of the Toolbox has 32 icons representing various functions, eight of which have submenus offering further facilities relevant to that particular icon. A little exploration reveals some rather sophisticated and clever functions in addition to the usual painting and drawing facilities: graduated colours can be painted in cycles while single colours can be mixed

with other colours on-screen to give greater variety; mixing black or white will darken or lighten existing pictures, producing highlights and shadows; colours can also be used as a 'cover', to further modify colours, or 'washed' to blend adjacent colours.

FILLING IN

Lines, rays, filled and unfilled rectangles and triangles comprise the principle 'straight' shapes. Using the Curve menu, arcs, segments, filled and unfilled circles and ellipses can be drawn – all of which are great for extending work on spatial mathematics.

Without a doubt, *PrimeArt*'s jewel-in-the-crown is its fills – there are no less than 11. These fall into groups: vertical, horizontal and circular fills; fitted or open; smooth or banded, or just plain. The ease with which a rectangle can be transformed into a smooth cylinder amazes children.

Moving the pointer off the Toolbox or Menu will immediately close it. In most cases this is fine, but I would have liked the option of a permanent Toolbox. Children who find it hard to control the pointer with the mouse tend to lose their Toolbox quite often. It is easy for young hands to

... AND BACKGROUND EFFECTS

accidentally move the pointer off the edge, when trying to select a function.

Any function can be undone at the press of a key providing that you have not accessed the Toolbox or Menu. This ability to undo operations definitely encourages a great deal of experimentation with techniques. However, there are times when all that is required is a little close editing.
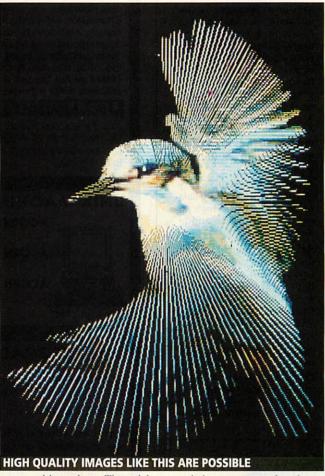
To enable editing at pixel level, *PrimeArt* has a magnifying glass icon that opens a window in which individual pixels can be coloured. Colours can be picked up from within the window and pixels altered accordingly, the effect being seen in a representation of the area being edited. Scrolling arrows allow the window to move over the picture so whole areas can be covered quickly, and then altered as required.

SPRITE SELECTION

Using the Sprite menu, a small picture or sprite can be cut out of the screen, named and stored for further use. Alternatively, standard Mode 15 sprites can be selected from a multitude of sources such as clip art, scanned, digitised and *Paint* images, all of which can be loaded, named and stored – *PrimeArt* can store more sprites than most children will be able to use in one session.

Once in the store, sprites can be sized, positioned, rotated, flipped (vertically and horizontally) or tiled, using the most novel tiling tool I've yet seen on a computer. Children perform tesselations in mathematics and appreciate its complexity even using simple shapes, so being able to place a multiplicity of sprites so quickly is great fun. Some interesting wallpaper designs can emerge!

Non-rectangular sprites (that is, sprites with masks) can be created by running *Paint* alongside *PrimeArt*, the sprite files being transferred back and forth between the two programs. Selecting Sprites instead of Colours from the Toolbox enables sprites to be used for painting, and Cover and Mix will create some interesting results. Similarly, extraordinary effects can be obtained by filling shapes and

HIGH QUALITY IMAGES LIKE THIS ARE POSSIBLE

areas with sprites. The trick here is to select the right type of fill to suit the shape and the sprite. A horizontal, fitted and banded fill produces pleasing results, whereas selecting vertical or smooth fitted fills produces quite zany effects.

Most graphic and art programs enable text to be placed on the screen and *PrimeArt* is no exception. From the Text menu size and height can be set to small, medium or large, with the system font used as the default style. Providing !Fonts has been seen by the filer, *PrimeArt* permits any available fonts to be chosen from the list and used instead. Text size can be set manually to allow for large headings or titles but if you want it to be set at an angle, or vertically, then you would have to position the text, cut it out as a sprite and rotate it.

As text takes the currently selected colour, some interesting experimentation can take place by overlaying and offsetting the same text in a variety of different colours. Interesting shadow and 3D effects can be achieved by repeatedly offsetting text in a

graded sequence of colours. Text can be deleted before being placed on-screen by pressing CTRL-U, but once in place the only means of removing it is to paint over it in the background colour.

All pictures can be saved via the Disc menu as either standard sprites (for import into other Risc OS applications) or as *PrimeArt* pictures, whereupon they are stored on disc in a compressed form. The Print submenu has four options; Small, Portrait, Landscape or Poster. The Poster option divides the picture into four, and prints it out over four sheets of paper which are then joined together.

If you have a dot matrix driver, you can set the page length to 600mm before making a poster print. This allows consecutive sheets to join up, simplifying the task of joining them together.

Despite the help messages, with over 40 items in the Toolbox I must confess I was a little confused at first, and eight-year-olds just couldn't manage it at all. However, Minerva has provided a means of simplifying the Toolbox,

allowing it to be customised to suit particular needs and requirements. Setting a toolbox up is quite simple. As it can be password protected, a variety of toolboxes can be assembled, and safely stored, to introduce individual or groups of operations as each child is ready.

Once in Toolbox edit mode, the icons can be moved or deleted. In a manner similar to that used to create Concept Keyboard cells, repeating icons in a block of cells results in a larger overall block. This helps children who find it hard to use a mouse accurately.

CONCLUSION

Undoubtedly for younger children, it is the ability to hide many of the huge range of functions which is one of *PrimeArt*'s major attributes.

Another useful feature is that a particular setup can be saved with a child's picture to load back automatically when the work is recommenced. Different setups can be created and saved to suit particular projects or tasks.

While doing this review I felt that, in a program with so much to offer, it was unfortunate that Minerva had not gone further to accommodate young children and those with special needs. I noted that I would like to have seen a Concept Keyboard driver so that the Toolbox could be taken off screen and put on an overlay, enlarged and with descriptions. I am pleased to say that, subsequently, Minerva has provided such a driver. The overlay is included as a draw file and is modifiable to the current menu setup.

In general use, once children have established the hand and eye coordination that mouse control requires, *PrimeArt* fulfils its promise of bringing the power of the A3000 and Archimedes to the aid of budding young artists.

ANYONE FOR SQUASH?

ROB MILLER looks at two programs designed to cut your files down to size

COMPRESSION MAN FIRES HIS REDUCING RAY...

U ntil recently, the only effective way of increasing the storage space of an Archimedes was to add another or larger hard disc. The other approach is to make the most of what you already have by using the available disc space more efficiently.
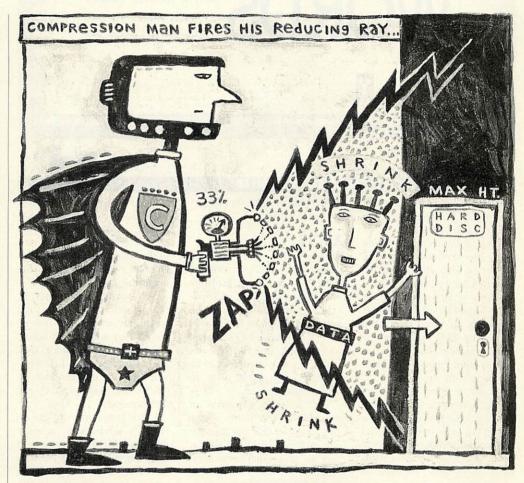
Data compression is one of the most useful techniques available to programmers and users alike. Imagine trying to design a spell-checker program that contains an 80,000 word dictionary, stored in an uncompressed form. If you imagine that one letter occupies one byte, and each word contains on average five letters, that would be 400,000 bytes, or 390K. Obviously, some form of compression is needed. By using a combination of methods, a typical dictionary can be reduced to one-third of its original size.

Graphical data (in other words, bitmap images) also requires a large amount of storage space unless it has been compressed in some way. A number of standards exist for this purpose. Typical reductions obtained are between one third to one fifth of the original size, depending on the type of method used.

Two programs now exist for the Archimedes – *Compression* and *ArcFS* – that compress files in order to save disc space, and each takes a slightly different approach to solving the problem.

COMPRESSION

Compression from Computer Concepts is designed as a part-replacement for whatever filing systems your Archimedes supports. It is an application that will compress and decompress any files dis-creetly, whether they are being saved to, or loaded from, a filing system.
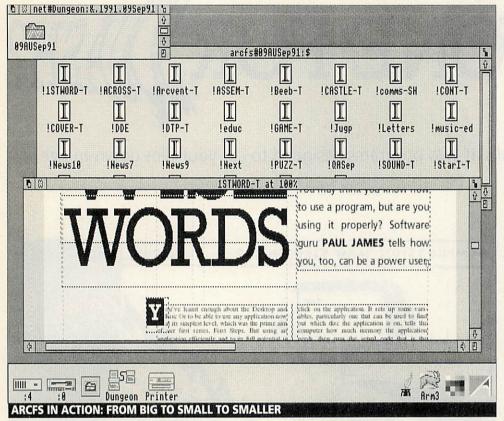
Loading the *Compression* program installs it on the left hand side of the icon bar, alongside the other filing systems. Originally this icon mimmicks the action of floppy drive zero, but you can configure it to start up with any other filing system you may have, including the Ram disc.

Computer Concepts is well known for its contribution to the Archimedes icon design, with classy three-dimensional buttons for *Impression*. However, the *Compression* icons are far less exciting. Clicking on one of these CFS icons on the icon bar opens the root directory viewer in the normal way and files can be dragged to or from the filer window. A file being saved is automatically compressed and a file being loaded (if already compressed) is decompressed. Compressing existing files (those already saved somewhere on a filing system) is easy and involves dragging from the normal directory window to the corresponding CFS directory window. However this should be done with caution – I lost several applications in the process, due to parts of them being locked.

All current types of filing system are supported including ADFS, SCSI, IDE RamFS, and Network. Even pseudo-filing systems such as Arxe Systems' *MultiFS* will operate quite happily alongside Compression. The new 1.6Mb F format in Risc OS 3 works fine, as do the various PC and ST formats that are supported by other software.

Because *Compression* is a true filing system, it can be used outside of the desktop, from the command line and Basic. All filing system com-

ARCFS IN ACTION: FROM BIG TO SMALL TO SMALLER

mands will function as normal, except that files created are in compressed format.

Once a file is saved on to the *Compression* directory viewer, it also appears in the directory viewer of the normal system, as an orange square with arrows either side. But it cannot be accessed: you have to use the CFS version of the filing system to load or run it.

This may cause a potential problem with applications. It may not be obvious that an application is compressed, therefore double clicking on the application will have no effect, and sometimes give an error, disastrous to the uneducated. Using SHIFT plus double click, opens the application directory revealing whether you will need CFS to run it.

Another quirk is that you can compress already compressed files. These will then appear in the *Compression* directory viewer and have to be decompressed twice in order to run them.

Incidentally, if you want to send compressed files to someone who may not have *Compression*, all they need to have is a Public Domain program called *CFSReader, to* decompress the files. We have included on our monthly subscribers' disc. (Turn to our subscriptions form on page 31 for more details.)

ARCFS

Anyone who uses bulletin boards or obtains software from PD libraries is probably already familiar with an application called *Spark* – an archiving program that allows several files to be squashed together into one file. Various compression techniques can be applied to archived files to reduce them in size.

ArcFS is an extension of this idea in that it provides a filing system that can manipulate archived files in a similar way to an ordinary directory. Applications can be run from it and files saved into it. There is also a PD read-only version so archives can be accessed.

It differs from *Compression* in a number of ways. First, it can compress a number of files into one single file. *ArcFS* treats this archive file as a separate directory, but it can be manipulated as one large file within normal file systems.

ArcFS also offers the ability to protect any archived files with a password. This password must then be typed into the computer in order to read any of the files contained within that archive.

Before compression of any file can take place, an archive must first be created. This is simply a case of dragging the archive file icon from *ArcFS* to the chosen directory viewer. Double clicking on this file opens the *ArcFS* viewer.

Subsequent treatment of files is similar to *Compression*; when they are dragged into an *ArcFS* filer window (of which eight can be open at once) they are compressed. Likewise, when they are dragged from an *ArcFS* filer window, they are decompressed.

Later versions of *Spark*, *ArcFS*'s predecessor, actually multi-tasked. This proved a boon for networks, as the file-server could be backed up on to another hard disc while other people worked on the network. However, *ArcFS* jams up the machine until its task is done.

Users of *Spark* are able to read old archive files directly with *ArcFS*, and with a short conversion program, write to them as well. Like the *Compression* program, *ArcFS* will work with all current filing systems and disc formats.

As *ArcFS* is also an actual filing system, it will operate perfectly well outside of the desktop environment, from the command line. Commands are provided to create, open and close archives, so files can be saved to or loaded from them.

CONCLUSION

So how do the two packages compare? Well, if you want a system that requires the minimum fuss to compress and decompress most of your files, then *Compression* comes out as a clear winner.

If you install it on a hard disc and set it to start up when the machine is first turned on, it is virtually transparent in use. The only difference you would notice is the slightly longer time to load and save files. However, it can be a little confusing to start with and a dry run is recommended.

From a technical point of view, there is little to choose between the performance of the two packages. They both achieve roughly the same percentage compression when they process files. The time taken to compress files is greater with *ArcFS* than with *Compression*, which is roughly seven times faster.

In the end, it really depends on what (and when) you want to compress. If you have limited space on your hard disc and would like to continually compress files to save disc space, *Compression* should be your choice.

If, on the other hand, you wish to make occasional backups of files, archive files, squash more on your floppies for transfer to other machines, or just compress large files like bitmaps, then *ArcFS* is the more suitable of the two, with an added password facility.

Compression costs almost 10 times as much as *ArcFS*. You get a clear manual with *Compression*, while *ArcFS* includes information only on disc – designed to compress rather than impress.

PRODUCT DETAILS

Product: Compression
Supplier: Computer Concepts, Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 6EX. Tel: (0442) 63933
Price: £49 plus VAT
ArcFS and CFS Reader are available from most Public Domain libraries
Machines: Both are compatible with the BBC A3000/ Archimedes

Hewlett-Packard's Deskjet printer has become something of a best seller – well-known for its laser quality output at a reasonable price. Now the new Deskjet 500C has gone a step further by providing full colour printing at a resolution of 300 dots per inch (dpi) – for the A3000 and Archimedes. This is the sort of quality you would expect from colour laser printer – but with laser printers costing up to £10,000, the Deskjet 500C at £749 makes a very tempting alternative.

The 500C is an inkjet printer – it squirts a tiny drop of ink at the paper to make each dot. The process is slower than with any laser printer, but faster than most dot-matrix machines, and it is near silent and capable of clear, high-quality output.
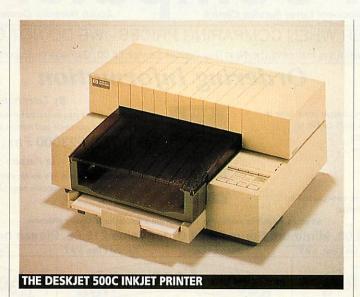
OVERLAYING COLOUR

Colour printing with the 500C is achieved with a three-colour ink cartridge (yellow, magenta and cyan) which overlays the three colours in varying degrees to form the hues required – in the same way as the colour images in this magazine are built up by printing inks of those three colours, plus black.

The 500C creates the black areas of the image by printing all three colours *together*. In fact, this produces a dark, sludgy brown – not really black, but probably close enough for most purposes. However, the 500C can print proper black by removing the tri-colour ink cartridge and fitting the black-only cartridge that is usually used on monochrome Deskjets.

The tri-colour ink cartridge contains around 50 nozzles and heating elements that make up the printhead. In fact, the colour cartridge is almost identical to the black version of the monochrome machine.

The printer can sense which type of cartridge is fitted and with a black ink cartridge installed, the Deskjet operates just like the old monochrome model. In fact, with a colour cartridge fitted, the 500C is only really useful for graphics images, such as sprites or desktop publishing (DTP) pages. This is a little less convenient than most colour

THE DESKJET 500C INKJET PRINTER

JET AHEAD

Colour laser print quality, for under £800? **GEOFF BAINS** tries out the new HP DeskJet

printers which have black ink included in the colour cartridge, but it actually makes good sense. Most of the time it is just black ink that is needed – with other colour printers you end up throwing away a lot of expensive coloured ink just because the black ink has run out. This does not happen with the 500C.

The ink is expensive, too. Black cartridges cost £14 and last about 500 pages. Colour cartridges cost £25 each and will print around 180 pages – less if you put a lot of colour on the page. However, the cartridges are easy to fit and a small matching box is pro-

vided to hold a spare cartridge. Like a laser printer, the 500C uses only cut sheet paper, fed automatically with an amazing assortment of levers and gears from a 100-sheet paper tray at the base and collected (in reverse order) face up in the out tray. The 500C is equally at home when printing envelopes or even clear sheets for overhead transparencies.

Three character fonts (Courier, Times and Gothic) in a variety of sizes are built-in. Only the Laserjet PGL/3 control language is provided but, for monochrome work, this easily handles straight Ascii printing or graphics with a

Laserjet printer driver. Printing colour requires an extended Laserjet driver such as the HP Paintjet/500C driver from Ace Computing. Used from the desktop the 500C then operates just like any other printer, but in colour. However, desktop software deals with colours as proportions of red, green and blue, not the magenta, cyan and yellow that are printed. This makes working out colour compositions a little tricky at first.

The paper is fed one-third of a line at a time, and the image is built-up in strips of colour with each pass over the paper. Because colour pages are made up by overlaying the three colours, they are slow to produce. It takes around 15min to print a relatively complex or colourful image. Of course, this does not compare with a colour laser printer, but, given the difference in price between the Deskjet and most laser printers, it is quite acceptable.

The monochrome text speed of the 500C has been improved over the old Deskjet 500 and it takes around 40sec to print a mono page. This is not a page printer, so each line of text or strip of a graphic image is built up as data is received from your computer. The relatively high number of nozzles in the printhead ensures that the print quality is certainly impressive, although large areas of ink get rather 'wet' and the paper can crinkle, or even smudge. The right paper is important for the best results.

Nevertheless, the 500C opens up colour printing to a whole new audience. Budget colour printers have been available before but none have provided this quality. Until now, you had to pay a whole lot more. At last, this is easy, affordable colour.

PRODUCT DETAILS

Product: Deskjet 500C
Supplier: Hewlett-Packard, Cain Road, Bracknell, Berks RG12 1HN. Tel: (0344) 360000
Price: £749
Machines: A3000/Archimedes.
Printer driver: Available from Ace Computing, 27 Victoria Road, Cambridge, CB4 3BW Tel: (0223) 322559
Price: £15 inc VAT

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT	Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT	Description		Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT

Printers

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
C.C. Qume Laser Direct	£859.00	£1009.33
C.C. 600 DPI Expansion Card	£319.00	£374.83
Canon LBP4 Laser for above	£659.00	£774.33
C.C. 600 DPI LBP8 Laser Direct	£1319.00	£1549.83
Canon Bubblejet BJ10e (White or Black)	£219.00	£257.32
Citizen 120D+ (Parallel)	£115.00	£135.13
Citizen 224	£199.00	£233.83
Citizen Swift 9	£162.00	£190.35
Citizen Swift 24e	£235.00	£276.13
Citizen Swift 24xe	£329.00	£386.58
H.P. Deskjet 500	£339.00	£398.32
Star LC20	£130.00	£152.75
Star LC200 Colour	£175.00	£205.63
Star LC24-200 Mono	£205.00	£240.88
Star LC24-200 Colour	£249.00	£292.58

Ribbons (Branded)

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Amstrad DMP2000/3160	£5.53	£6.50
Citizen 120D	£3.83	£4.50
Citizen Swift 24 Black	£4.00	£4.70
Citizen Swift 24 Colour	£14.98	£17.60
Epson LX80/86	£4.00	£4.70
Epson FX80,MX80,LX800	£5.02	£5.90
Epson LQ400,550 Fabric	£6.00	£7.05
Epson MX100,FX1000,FX1050	£6.77	£7.95
Epson EX800/1000 Black	£7.91	£9.30
Panasonic KXP145,KXP115	£7.91	£9.30
Panasonic KXP140	£10.00	£11.75
Star LC10	£4.26	£5.00
Star LC10 4 Colour	£6.51	£7.65
Star LC200 Black	£5.96	£7.00
Star LC200 Colour	£11.91	£14.00
Star LC24/10 / LC24 200 Black	£8.00	£9.40
Star LC24 200 Colour	£13.62	£16.00
Cartridges		
Canon LBP4 Toner Cartridge	£55.32	£65.00
Canon LBP8 Toner Cartridge	£62.13	£73.00
Canon BJ130 Bubblejet (BJI481)	£10.00	£11.75
Canon BJ10e Bubblejet (BC01)	£16.17	£19.00
Canon BJ300/330 Bubblejet (BJI642)	£11.91	£14.00
Colourjet 132/Canon PJ1080 Black	£9.36	£11.00
Colourjet 132/Canon PJ1080 Colour	£14.48	£17.25
HP Paintjet Black	£21.85	£24.50
HP Paintjet Colour	£25.96	£30.50
HP Deskjet + (Permanent Ink)	£13.19	£15.50
Qume Crystal Print Toner Set	£66.38	£78.00
Qume Crystal Print Drum Set	£88.51	£104.00

Ribbons (Comp.)

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Brother M1009,M1109	£4.00	£4.70
Brother HR10,15,20,25,35 Fabric	£4.30	£5.05
Brother HR10,15,20,25,35 Multistrike	£4.30	£5.05
Canon PW1080A	£4.47	£5.25
Citizen 120D/Swift 24	£3.49	£4.10
Epson LX80,86	£2.98	£3.50
Epson FX80,MX80,LX800,LX850	£3.62	£4.25
Epson LQ500,LQ800,LQ850	£4.17	£4.90
Epson LQ1000,LQ1050,FX1000	£5.32	£6.25
Epson LQ2500,LQ2550	£6.55	£7.70
Epson EX800	£6.55	£7.70
Panasonic KXP1081,1180,1090,1124	£4.26	£5.00
Star LC10	£3.40	£4.00
Star LC10 4 Colour	£5.53	£6.50
Star LC24/10	£4.68	£5.50

Archimedes/A3000 Software

DTP
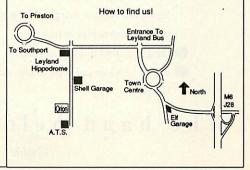
Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Impression II (CC)	£127.66	£150.00
Impression Junior (CC)	£72.34	£85.00
Impression Business Supplement	£41.70	£49.00
EasiWriter (Icon Technology)	£133.62	£157.00
Desktop Folio (ESM)	£79.15	£93.00

Spreadsheets

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Sigmasheet (Minerva)	£40.00	£47.00
Schema (Clares)	£98.72	£116.00

WordProcessors

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
1st Word Plus Release 2 (Acorn)	£69.79	£82.00
Eas!Word (Minerva)	£16.17	£19.00
Protext 5.0 (Arnor)	£119.15	£140.00

Integrated Packages

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Pipedream 3 (Colton)	£119.15	£140.00
Desk Top Office (Minerva)	£69.79	£82.00

Databases

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Datavision (Silicon Vision)	£127.66	£150.00
Flexifile (Minerva)	£84.26	£99.00
Multistore (Minerva)	£154.89	£182.00
Genesis II (Oak Solutions)	£119.15	£140.00
Knowledge Organiser (Clares)	£41.70	£49.00

Accounting Software

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Financial Accountant (S. Vision)	£234.04	£275.00
Home Accounts (Minerva)	£34.89	£41.00
Business Accounts (Minerva)	£298.72	£351.00
Office Tools (S. Vision)	£319.15	£375.00

Languages

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
ANSI C Release 3 (Acorn)	£124.26	£146.00
Desktop C (Acorn)	£188.94	£222.00
Desktop Assembler (/Acorn)	£128.51	£151.00
RiscForth (S. Vision)	£126.81	£149.00

Music

Description		Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Armadeus (Clares)		£61.28	£72.00
Rhapsody II (Clares)	NEW	£45.11	£53.00
Tracker (Serial Port)		£38.72	£45.50

Utilities

Description		Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Arc DFS (Dabs Press)		£22.98	£27.00
Dot Matrix Colour Printer Driver (Ace)		£12.72	£14.95
Compression (CC)	NEW	£41.70	£49.00

Education

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Fun Sch. 3 Under 5's (Database)	£18.00	£21.15
Fun Sch. 3 5-7 (Database)	£18.00	£21.15
Fun Sch. 3 Over 7's	£18.00	£21.15

Graphics Manipulation

Description		Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Poster + Fonts (4Mation)		£79.15	£93.00
Render Bender II (Clares)		£98.72	£116.00
Graphbox Professional (Minerva)	NEW	£104.68	£123.00

Graphics - Art

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Pro Artisan (Clares)	£79.15	£93.00
Atelier (Minerva)	£69.79	£82.00
Clipart Coll. Vol. 1 (General)	£19.95	£23.45
Clipart Coll. Vol. 2 (General)	£25.49	£29.95
Clipart Coll. Vol. 3 (Animals)	£25.49	£29.95
Clipart Coll. Vol. 4 (Sport)	£25.49	£29.95
Clipart Coll. Vol. 5 (Characters)	£25.49	£29.95

Misc

Description	Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
PC-Emulator V1.7 (Acorn)	£93.62	£110.00
Investigator II (Serial Port)	£22.98	£27.00

Price Changes

Please note - all our prices have now been changed. Orders for goods at the old prices will no longer be accepted

Games

Description		Ex. VAT	Inc. VAT
Adv. of Sylvia Lain (4th Dim.)	NEW	£17.45	£20.50
Air Supremacy (Superior)		£17.45	£20.50
ARCticulate (4th Dim.)		£17.45	£20.50
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Chocks Away Version II (4th Dim.)		£17.45	£20.50
Chocks Away Extra Missions		£14.04	£16.50
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Chuck Rock (Krisalis)	NEW	£19.57	£23.00
Drop Ship (4th Dim.)		£14.04	£16.50
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E - Type Compendium (4th Dim.)	NEW	£17.45	£20.50
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Magnetic Scrolls Colln (Virgin)		£25.11	£29.50
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Manchester Utd. Europe (Krisalis)		£19.57	£23.00
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Wimp Game (4th Dim.)		£14.04	£16.50
WorldScape (Eclipse)		£14.04	£16.50
World Champ. Boxing Man. (Krisalis)		£19.57	£23.00
World Champ. Squash (Krisalis)		£19.57	£23.00
Wonderland (Virgin)		£24.26	£28.50
X-Fire (4th Dim.)	NEW	£17.45	£20.50
Zelanites (MicroPower)		£17.45	£20.50

Please ring for current prices on software NOT listed here

WIN AN ARM3

Want to make your machine go faster? Then enter our competition and win a Watford Arm3 upgrade

If you own a BBC A3000 or Archimedes, but want to make it go faster, the answer is to have an Arm3 upgrade in your machine.

Now *BBC Acorn User*, in conjunction with Watford Electronics, is giving you the chance to win a Watford Arm3 upgrade for your machine, worth £249, in this easy-to-enter competition.

All you have to do is study the three questions below. Put the answers on a postcard with the completed tie-breaker and send it to us at the address given below. The first correct entry with the most original tie breaker phrase, as judged by the magazine and Watford Electronics, will win the Arm3 upgrade board for an A3000 or Archimedes.
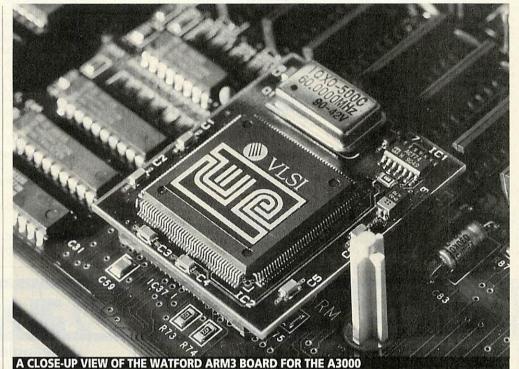
And don't worry about the fitting of the board – this will be done absolutely free by Watford as part of the prize.

WHAT ARM3 DOES

The standard A3000 or Archimedes is a fast machine, thanks to the clever combination of the Risc OS 2 operating system and the Arm2 CPU (central processing unit).

However, since the introduction of the earlier Archimedes machines, time and technology have moved on, and the demand has been for faster operating speeds. Hence the introduction of the Arm3 chip, which was originally introduced by Acorn in the A540 machine and is now to be found in the latest A5000 .

Third party developers, including Watford Electronics, were quick to realise the potential benefits of a go-faster chip for the current Arm2-fitted machines, such as the BBC A3000 and Archimedes. Watford was one of the first companies to develop its own Arm3 upgrade for the Archimedes and has recently

released a new version, suitable for the A3000 machine.

WHY IS IT FASTER?

The Arm2 chip reads data directly from the 'slow' memory in the A3000, whereas the Arm3 first reads data into its cache, then operates on it from there. This memory can be accessed faster. Having this 4K 'cache' version of the Arm2 installed in your machine means that it can go about three or four times faster, depending on the task in hand.

The Arm3 chip is supplied on a board. To fit one to an Archimedes you simply remove the Arm2 chip with a special extraction tool provided and fit the new board into the socket.

Because of surface mounting techniques used on the A3000, fitting by a dealer is recommended. Watford offers a fitting service for its upgrade for the A3000. The Arm3

requires supporting software to kick it into action. Watford includes two pieces of software to control the cache – one sits on the icon bar and allows the cache to be switched on and off by clicking on it, while the other software allows this to be done with definable key

presses. Once an Arm3 is installed, you immediately notice how much more quickly the machine reacts. So, to enter the competition, simply read the questions below and send in your entries to reach us by March 2 1992. Our usual competition rules apply.

A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF THE WATFORD ARM3 BOARD FOR THE A3000

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERT CLIFFORD

ARM3 COMPETITION QUESTIONS

Please put your answers and the completed tie breaker on a postcard, not forgetting to include your own name, address, and telephone number. The address to send it to is: Watford Arm3 competition, BBC Acorn User, 20-26 Brunswick Place, London N1 6DJ

1. What is the speed of light?
a) 639,600,000 miles per hour
b) 186,000 miles per second
c) 176,000 miles per second

2. Which was the first Acorn machine to be fitted with an Arm3 chip?

3. Watford Electronics will shortly be moving to their new headquarters. In which town or city will this be located?

TIE BREAKER:
I would like to have a Watford Arm3 in my machine because ...
(Finish this sentence using no more than 15 words.)

THE LAST WORD

Edit may be the one you use, but is it the best? **DAVE ACTON** looks at a new text editor

A text editor is, perhaps, the most basic desktop application and many people make good use of *Edit* – the simple but effective editor that comes with your Arc. Alternatives are available though, and one of them – *DeskEdit* from Risc Developments – seems to have much to offer.
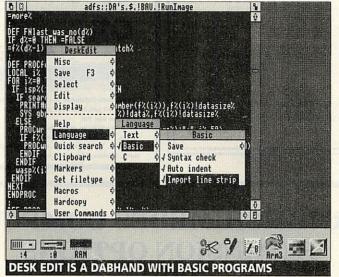
The editor is pleasingly unpretentious and greatly resembles *Edit* in menus and keys. This makes the switch from *Edit* to *DeskEdit* all the easier. With the exception of task windows, all of *Edit*'s features are present, with some new ones added and some of the original ones (such as Search and Replace) in a greatly enhanced form.

NEW FEATURES

The most important difference is perhaps that simple text files, Basic programs and C source files are recognised as different by *DeskEdit*. For example, in Basic mode, line numbers can be inserted automatically by pressing RETURN (à la Basic Editor) whereas in C mode, curly bracket characters can be auto-inserted and indentation is automatic.

Macros are implemented – each of the numeric keys on the keypad can be programmed with a string. Other macros are built in – CTRL-D inserts the date. Separate sets of strings can be set up for C, Basic and text and additional keyboard shortcuts are available depending on the mode. For instance CTRL P can take you to the next Basic PROC.

The search and replace window, although compatible with

DESK EDIT IS A DABHAND WITH BASIC PROGRAMS

Edit, has an extra radio icon marked Wildcarded expressions. When selected, the Power Search mode is entered and a range of buttons and options become available. These provide the same sort of search facilities as you get in *Twin*. For example, when editing an assembly language program you might want to look for all store instructions referring to certain registers.

This is easily done in *Desk-Edit* (with the search string STR*~,\[R[56]]). As with *Twin*, it may take a while to get the hang of the power search, but with practice it is possible to do many things with one or two searches and replace commands that would otherwise need line by line editing.

Simple syntax checking is also possible in *DeskEdit*. This is of limited use, but I suppose it is quite a handy way of making sure that you have enough brackets on a Basic line.

Printing is not available in *Edit* (you simply have to save a file on to a printer driver) but *DeskEdit* does provide a print option. Several levels of printing are provided including a preview option, which brings up the printed version as a text file, and a statistics option, which tells me among other things, that I've now written 667 words. (One of the annoying limitations of *Edit* is the lack of a proper word count, although you can count spaces for a fair guess.)

NICE TOUCHES

An indexing facility allows you to jump to the first occurrence of the word after the caret. This means that you can precede each of the important areas of your file with special codewords, build an index of these at the top and then jump to the correct place just by moving the caret to the desired name and pressing one key.

Simple but nice. Another minor but thoughtful touch is the ability to make the work area of the editing window wider than the screen. With *Edit* you have to select a wider screen mode if you're editing a wide listing. You can also get fed up of moving the pointer out of the way in *Edit* – whereas if you press BREAK in *DeskEdit* the cursor scurries to the right of the screen.

Finally, there are certain circumstances when it is still preferable to use a non-desktop editor. Machine code programs can often crash during development (well, mine do anyway) and I'll still be using *Twin* to edit them although, if you're confident enough in your programs, you'll find the search and other facilities of *DeskEdit* comparable with those of *Twin*. Similarly, the Basic Editor is still a good, reliable way of editing Basic programs and has many facilities that may keep it as the programmer's first choice.

CONCLUSION

DeskEdit offers much to the user as a general purpose text editor. A good deal of thought has evidently gone into its development.

It is a reasonably-priced, unfussy piece of software and makes a worthwhile upgrade from the familiar *Edit*.

PRODUCT DETAILS

Product: DeskEdit
Supplier: Risc Developments
Tel: (0727) 40303
Price: £21.23 plus VAT

Using your computer can be as easy as pointing at the screen. **CHRIS DRAGE** examines the latest touch screens

LIFT A FINGER

Children respond well to natural methods of interaction with the computer and, if this is achieved, their responses can be dramatically improved. Even with the easy-to-use Wimp operating system of the Archimedes and A3000, there are doubts as to its suitability for young children. The disabled often encounter problems of a different nature – that of using the keyboard.

The touch screen could prove an ideal solution in both cases. It is based on a simple principle, slotting over the existing monitor screen and allowing the user to control a program simply by touching the new 'overlay' screen.

To test the merits of this system, we looked at screens from Microvitec, Keyboard Technology and Lindis. Microvitec has based its product on the Touchtech 3000 screen, whereas Lindis and Keyboard Technology have both plumped for the Touch-Window screen.

TOUCHTECH 3000
● **Microvitec**
Touch screens were pioneered in this country with funds from MEP, and this project resulted in Microvitec marketing its Touchtech 501. It fits over the front of an M series Cub Monitor and eliminates the need to use a standard key-

board at all – you simply touch the screen. Based on infra-red scanning techniques, it opens the world of computing and communication to people who lack fine motor coordination – if you can point a finger or stylus at a screen then you can manage to use the Touchtech 501. This was the first model for the Acorn range and is still available for the BBC B/Master 128 computers.

Now, in conjunction with NCET, Microvitec has relaunched its original Touchtech 501 as the Touchtech 3000. This fits on to the Cub 3000 monitor, Microvitec's colour monitor for the A3000. Unlike the

Touchtech 501, this device runs via its own power supply unit. Two feet are screwed at right angles on to the bottom of the touch screen – this also serves to tilt the screen making it more comfortable to use. The monitor's rubber feet then snap on to the feet of the touch screen, joining them as a solid unit. Indeed the combination is extremely robust and reliable.

As with its predecessor, the Touchtech 3000 screen is 'hollow' and works by creating a pattern of invisible infra-red rays across the surface of the monitor screen. These enable it to detect when the screen has been touched and respond accordingly.

MICROVITEC: THE TOUCHTECH 3000

When the rays are interrupted by the finger or stylus, the position is calculated by the touch screen, and the information is then passed on to the computer program for action.

In practice, the Touchtech 3000 is not as precise as you might imagine. Its infra-red beams are susceptible to being 'fooled' as my four-year-old found when the Touchtech picked up his trailing fingers. This can be overcome by using a pencil. (No stylus is supplied with this type of touch screen.)

The Touchtech 3000 communicates via the serial port. This means that A3000 owners will have to upgrade their machine – the serial port is already there, but the chip, which costs about £20, needs to be fitted.

TOUCHWINDOW
● Lindis
● Keyboard Technology

The TouchWindow is an American device that has been adapted in this country for the Archimedes by two separate companies; Lindis and Keyboard Technology. It comes with sticky velcro fixing pads, a stylus and a power supply unit package. The 30 × 260mm TouchWindow is less than 10mm deep and, unlike the Touchtech 3000, it will fasten to virtually any monitor, using strategically placed sticky Vel-

cro pads. At present the easiest monitors to attach it to are the Acorn and Phillips old style monitors using a Velcro pad in each corner. Curved monitors like Microvitec's Cub 3000 require special attachments.

The TouchWindow is basi-cally a clear perspex sheet fixed in a light frame. It connects to the computer via the Archimedes serial port and has its own separate power supply. Like the Touchtech 3000, it uses the serial port and A3000 owners will have to upgrade their machine with a new chip.

Once a driver module has been installed on the icon bar, the TouchWindow can be calibrated to match your screen and the settings saved for future use. Two touch points in opposite corners establish the screen size while a third sets the relative position of the pointer to the point touched on the TouchWindow. Other controls can also be set or adjusted: increasing the debounce setting will slow down the response but cut out unwanted repetition; drag pause helps the disabled user who cannot maintain contact with the screen and over sampling is used with programs which auto-latch on to items.

In addition, the design of this touch screen means that you can actually take the TouchWindow away from the

computer screen: for instance, you can place it over a picture to provide a simple means of tracing a picture into an art package; the stylus comes into its own here.

Although the TouchWindow does get smeared by mucky fingers, it can be cleaned with a damp cloth. However, there is a problem with reflection – this is rather more difficult to correct, although altering the contrast does help.

IN USE
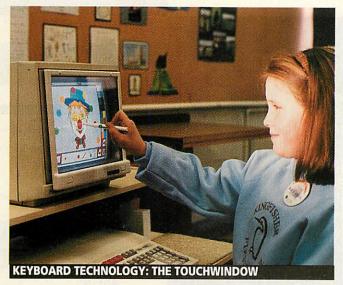
Obviously, the success of any touchscreen depends to a large extent on the availability of good software. Microvitec's pack comes with nine programs, which demonstrate the

features of its touchscreen and a variety of simple cause-and-effect applications. They are simple to operate and even children with severe learning and perceptual problems are able to use them successfully. The mouse only needs to be used to load the *Menu* program – from then on all programs are controlled by touching the screen and the mouse is not needed at all.

The disc also contains two touch screen procedures for use in Basic programs and the handbook briefly describes how to achieve this. *Touch*, a demonstration Basic program, is also included to illustrate how these procedures can be put into practice. However, you can not use this type of touch screen with ordinary desktop programs.

On the other hand, the TouchWindow marketed by both Keyboard Technology and Lingenuity can be used with desktop applications like *Genesis* or *Magpie*.

When running down the program's menu tree, you must select Move pointer and then change back to Click-Select. As the mouse and TouchWindow run in parallel you can use whichever is easiest. On some paint programs Select-Drag is a useful default setting. With many types of Wimp-based software, such as David Pilling's excellent *Chess* program, various mouse button selections must be made in order to, for example, edit the board. Other software, such as *My World*, latches pieces to eliminate dragging. By setting the program control to Select-Click,

LINDIS: THE TOUCHWINDOW

KEYBOARD TECHNOLOGY: THE TOUCHWINDOW

touching an item, taking your finger off the screen and then pressing where you want it to be placed, you can accurately position the piece.

The TouchWindow works with other Risc OS compatible programs, provided that they use only a single mouse function when they run, such as Sherston Software's *Viewpoints*. With Widgit Software's popular *Blob* programs the input must be set to Mouse and the Single switch selected.

Where the TouchWindow packages from Lindis and Keyboard Technology differ is in their driving software, although this is similar in both cases. Both systems offer a Touch Control window which allows you to use either your finger or a stylus to emulate any of the mouse functions (the mouse still remains active). The pressure required to touch is not very great, but you do need to maintain contact for a few seconds.

The Keyboard Technology window is superior to that from Lindis – it is smaller and can easily be hidden, moved or revealed. In addition, the Menu remains open when you touch in the Touch Control window – enabling you to change the operating system in a Risc OS-compliant manner.

The problem of multiple open windows obscuring the vital Touch Control window has been neatly overcome by Keyboard Technology: ALT-X will reveal its position, and clicking anywhere on it will bring it to the front; ALT-Z will move the window to another corner of the screen. These hot key combinations are very convenient. Lindis also offers shortcuts, via the nine number keys on the numeric keypad which emulate the nine buttons on the control window – this is very useful for packages like *Atelier* which take over the whole screen.

Lindis provides several small example programs on disc with its touch screen. One of these, *Touchdraw*, is a gem of a drawing program ideal for younger users.

Keyboard Technology can also supply a driver for the BBC Master. Lindis is also working on a Master driver, which should be out next year.

SPECIAL SOFTWARE

At present, there are very few titles that are specifically designed to use with the Archimedes and A3000 touch screens. Brilliant Computing is one company which does offer a range of very useful software to suit the needs of children with a range of learning disabilities. They are also suitable for young children.

The company was quick to recognise the value of touch screens for non-readers, and this has resulted in *Touchgames 1* & *2*. Containing six and five programs respectively, the packages are well designed and each extends tracking, hand and eye coordination and discrimination tasks, making them ideal for pre-readers.

Another item of software to look out for is Keyboard Technology's *First Paint*, a Risc OS-compliant primary art program. More programs will no

doubt be developed solely for touch screens as they increase in popularity.

CONCLUSION

As alternative input devices, touch screens compare well with Concept Keyboards, which are their nearest rivals. They are more natural to use and the relationship between cause and effect is heightened with a touch screen – you simply point directly to what you want to do.

Not only will touch screens work where other methods fail, but they are faster as well. The use of touch screens is not limited to special education, like the Concept Keyboard before them, there are applications for touch screens at all levels of education.

Touchtech 3000, supplied by Microvitec is a simple device, designed specifically for one purpose and from that point of view it functions correctly. It is extremely robust and reliable and requires no finger pressure. However, it only fits the Microvitec Cub monitor, and its imprecision can be a problem. Also, it can seem dated in light of the versatility offered by the TouchWindow, which can be used with a greater range of A3000 and Archimedes programs.

The TouchWindow, supplied by Lindis or Keyboard Technology, is surprisingly accurate and responsive and can be adapted to fit almost any monitor, although it can suffer from reflections in ambient lighting. In addition, its high resolution, together with its ability to be taken off the monitor and used as a touch keyboard, makes it a winner in the touchscreen stakes and is recommended to anyone involved in education for young children or those with special needs.

Which supplier you choose (Lindis or Keyboard Technology) is not a simple matter: neither system seems to have an overall advantage. The differences that do exist are in the implementation of the software and, of course, the price. In general, the evolution of touch screens seems set to greatly contribute towards helping young children, and people with disabilities, to gain computer access.

ACCESS 2000

A fourth contender in the touch screen stakes, which was not provided for review, is Hybrid Technology's Access 2000. It uses the company's unique Access Link interface and therefore works with a standard A3000 machine without a serial port. This factor, along with its cheaper price, could make it an attractive purchase. Hybrid say that Access 2000 will work with programs controlled by switches or mouse. Any existing switch program can be controlled by touching the screen; the left and right halves take the place of dual switches. Similarly, the mouse pointer can be moved and 'clicked' by a finger on the screen. The package comes with Touchpaint, a special version of Paint, with jumbo sized controls for very young children. It costs £188 in total and details are available from Hybrid on (0223) 861522.

The smArt Suite

SmArt is a Linked Graphics System. When picture files are loaded into smArt, different parts of the picture can be changed by making selections from a menu. The graphics components are automatically scaled so that the parts always fit. Pictures may be saved as Draw files or transferred to DTP programs or any other applications which can handle Draw files.

The smArt package comes with over two dozen files on subjects ranging from shops to cars, and churches to British Isles maps. Available as separate products are discs of smArt files on specific themes such as Leisure, Heraldry, Faces, Fashion, Homes, Trees & Gardens, and Dinosaurs.

smArt £55 (NZ$ 198)   smArt discs £16 (NZ$ 59)

For those wishing to create their own smArt files, smArtFiler is an application which compiles smArt files from your source Draw files. Full instructions are provided along with lots of examples. Individual components may be scaled, rotated, and placed in front of or behind other components. Menu entries may be specified.

If it can be drawn it can be a smArt file.

smArtFiler £35 (NZ$ 129)

Chameleon is an ideal companion to smArt, and a must for anyone who needs to make quick and easy colour changes to Draw files. As well as palettes for 16 and 256 colour modes, there are options for 256 shades of grey and a RGB colour cube which provides thousands of colours. Colours may be selected from other Draw files so can be copied from one picture to another. Colours may also be changed in HSV values; Hue, Saturation and Value. Edited files may be saved as normal Draw files or as colour separations. A clever Undo and Redo facility allows virtually any number of colour changes to be cancelled and then reinstated. Zoom and Magnification facilities allow accurate editing of small areas.

Chameleon £25 (NZ$ 95)

FREE DEMO DISC

Send us a blank disc to receive a demo copy of smArt and Chameleon. Only the save facility is missing. Poster demo also available.

Poster	£89	NZ$367.50
Snippet	£29	NZ$120.00
Jigsaw	£29	NZ$120.00
Jiglet	£29	NZ$120.00
DTP Seeds*	£ 8.45	NZ$ 35.00

* (book - no VAT)
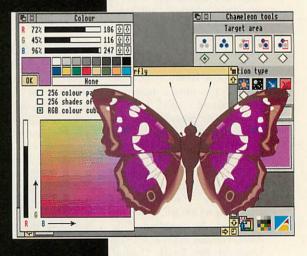
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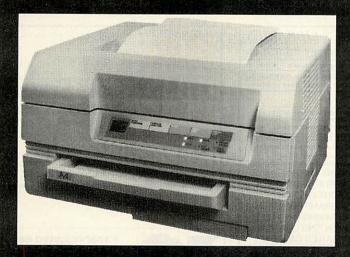VISA   MasterCard

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SOFTWARE SHOWCASE

SOFTWARE SHOWCASE

SOFTWARE SHOWCASE

Revelation 2 offers many improvements over the original. **PAUL JAMES** tries it out

THE SECOND COMING
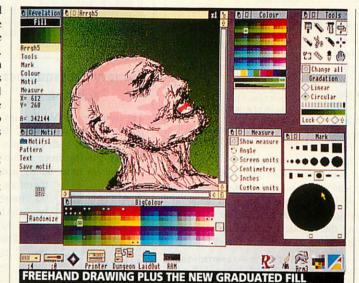
L ast April we reviewed *Revelation*, the first true Risc OS painting package from Longman Logotron. Although in development for a couple of years before its release, the package was still not perfect and there were some problems that needed to be overcome. *Revelation 2* is the result.

The problem of not being able to change screen mode while the package is running has now been sorted out – but changing from a 256-colour to a 16-colour mode redefines all the colours in the picture. *Revelation 2* still cannot edit a 256-colour sprite in a 16-colour mode, so you have to know which screen mode you were using when the sprite was first created.

Another criticism of the first version was the simplicity of the Colour Fill option, which equated to *Paint*'s 'fill everything in one colour' approach. *Revelation 2* now allows a graduated colour ramp to be defined in 256-colour modes. This ramp is created by picking the first colour from the palette, clicking on one end of the ramp, then placing the colour at the other end to 'mutate' to. The in-between shades are then calculated.

However, it is difficult to find two colours that will produce the full 16 shades between them, because the colour palette is still a direct representation of the Archimedes native palette, as in *Paint*. The ability to have an enlarged colour palette on the screen goes some way to solving this, but a selection of graduated palettes should have been provided.

Once the graduated palette has been defined, and the

FREEHAND DRAWING PLUS THE NEW GRADUATED FILL

graduation option selected, you can choose either linear or circular fills. The area over which the colour graduates from one end to the other of the ramp, can be chosen by dragging out a rectangle (for linear fills) or a circle using the fill roller. Then, when the Select button is released, the fill takes place. It is also possible, via a slider control, to specify how 'fuzzy' the boundaries between different shades are, allowing the shades to intermingle for a smoother effect.

COLOUR SHIFT

The Colour Shift box has been slightly enhanced in *Revelation 2* and allows the current picture to have its colours changed in varying degrees – for example, you can change all of the red in a picture to green. A new option allows you to cancel the Colour Shift on the picture, but still use the values as a tool.

Posterisation is also possible via the Colour Shift box. This allows the colour of a picture

to be muted or completely removed. As a result, the output can be more accurately represented on screen before hard copy is produced on a colour or black and white printer – very few printers are as good as a monitor at portraying colour.

Revelation allowed you to use all the tools on a zoomed-up version of the picture. *Revelation 2* can now handle zoomed-down pictures as well, but there is still no grid option. Also you still have to use the measuring tool and a sheet of paper to take down co-ordinates in order to line everything up correctly.

The Pen tool, which allows lines and polygons to be drawn, has also been added to. The width of the line can now be changed with a slider, as can the type of join between lines – mitred, bevelled or curved. Curves are now possible, although they are limited, having only one control point, but this is better than nothing.

Extensions to polygon plotting include the ability to

produce polygons of a definable number of sides. Double clicking on one of the polygon shapes will toggle it between filled and unfilled. I have always liked the ability to change the density of the fill, and this is great for creating canvas-type effects. But there is still no way of producing tilted ellipses.

With the Special Effects tool, trace, edge and blur were always available, but now you can sharpen and dither the selected area.

CONCLUSION

Revelation 2, with its new additions, is a joy and an inspiration to use, and I am still finding new things to do with it. One annoying feature – the reason why most other packages don't run in the desktop – is that having menus sitting all over the screen reduces the freehand drawing area. This could be fixed by having the menus hotkeyed – for example, pressing CTRL F1 could pop-up the colour palette. Further hotkeying to select individual tools would also be very useful. With this, plus the ability to utilise the The Serial Port's graphics enhancer, I believe *Revelation 2* would be closer to perfection – as it is, it's not far away.

PRODUCT DETAILS

Product: Revelation 2
Supplier: Longman Logotron, 124 Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4ZS. Tel: (0223) 425558
Price: Single User £139.83, protected copy £89.30, upgrade from Revelation £50.53, site licence £400 plus VAT
Machines: BBC A3000/ Archimedes

Attack of the Killer Numbers!

How many of you remember those Casio watches complete with time, date, alarm, stopwatch, calculator and game? At the time they were a real novelty, and *that* game whiled away many a dark Tuesday morning in French.

So, I thought it worthwhile to resurrect this gem, in the form of a one-liner! It has been a good many years since I last played the game, so I apologise now if there are any discrepancies between my version, shown on the right, and the original.

The idea of the game is to shoot the numbers as they approach from the right. Press A to aim your gun (by changing the number on the left), F to fire. This will destroy the first number matching your gun amongst the aliens. If you miss (by 'firing' the wrong number) another alien is added!
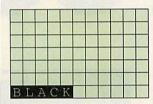
```
10 MODE4
20 s=0
30 b=0
40 c$=""
50 d=200
60 c=RND(9)
70 REPEAT
80 REPEAT
90 REPEAT
100 k=INKEY0
110 x=(x-(k=65))MOD10
120 IFLENc$<9VDU30,x+48,
    41
130 PRINTRIGHT$("........
    ."+c$,8),s+b
140 IFTIME>d THENTIME=0
150 c$=c$+CHR$(c+48)
160 c=RND(9)
170 UNTIL0ELSEUNTILk=70
180 p=INSTR(c$,CHR$(x+48
    ))
190 TIME=TIME-d*(p=0)
200 UNTILp
210 c$=LEFT$(c$,p-1)+MID
    $(c$,p+1)
220 s=s+1
230 b=b-4*(x=0)
240 d=d+10*(s MOD10=0)
250 m=m+x
260 IFm MOD10=0ANDx>0c=0
270 UNTIL0ELSEUNTIL0
```

Scoring is one point per alien one to nine and five points for a zero. The latter only appear when the sum of the aliens you have killed is a multiple of 10. You lose if an alien lands on your gun. The game is too long to enter as one line so you'll have to squeeze it by using the function key definition given below. Don't try running the listing as is, it won't work!

```
*KEY0 f=PA.+4:t=f:b=&F5:REP.c=(b<>&F5):?t=-?t*NOTc-58*
c:t=t-c:x=f?-1:FOR i=1TOx-4:b=?f:?t=b:f=f+1:t=t+1:N.:f
=f+4:U.f?-3=&FF:?t=&D:t?1=&FF:?(PA.+3)=t-PA.|M
```
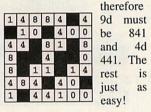
Colour Scheme

Can you fit the eight colours Black, Red, Green, Yellow, Blue, Magenta, Cyan and White on to this grid? Words may be entered horizontally or vertically, all words must interlock in Scrabble format and no extra words may be formed. Black has been entered to give you a start.

January Crossnumber solution

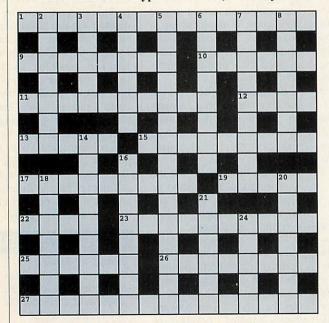The solution to Mr Davies' puzzle is shown below. If you got stuck with this puzzle, try starting from deducing that 9a must be 81 and therefore 9d must be 841 and 4d 441. The rest is just as easy!

1	4	8	8	4		4
	1	0		4	0	0
4	4		8	1		8
8		4			0	
8		1	1		1	4
4	8	4		4	0	
1		4	4	1	0	0

Oops!

Many thanks and a £10 note must go to **Colin Singleton** of Sheffield for pointing out a couple of mistakes in previous puzzle pages. Firstly the treasure map in the October issue had an arrow missing from it. When transcribing these ancient manuscripts, it's very hard to read past all the dirt and grime... Anyway, enough of excuses, there should have been a three-pace arrow pointing south in square G1.

The second error crept into Nick Craig-Wood's Hex-chain-ge puzzle. After asking Nick what he thought of Colin's point it turned out that we printed a good question, but the wrong question! Evidently Nick's solution is for the smallest *unique* sum of the 16 hex digits. Colin's working for a solution of 'C' (in other words, the decimal number 12) is based on digital roots. By his own admission, there is not just one correct solution.

One of the possible solutions is: F C A 0 + E B 9 2 + D 6 8 3 + 4 1 5 7. But then that's what Nick's puzzle was meant to be...

BBC Acorn User cryptic crossword, February 1992

Send your entries to *BBC Acorn User*, 20-26 Brunswick Place, London N1 6DJ to reach us by Friday February 14 1991. Photocopies of your solution are acceptable. The solution (and winner) will be published in the February issue. The winner of December's crossword (answer shown right) is Kevin Finn of Cheshire.
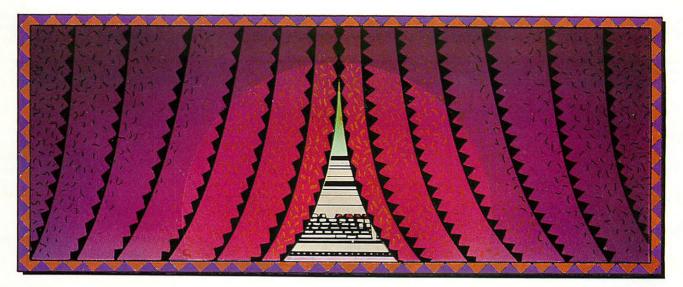
Across

1 90° North? (5,10)
9 Two basic words for "halt"? (8)
10 Do-it-yourself guide (6)
11 The door can change shape (10)
12 Confront Indian who said I'm an alien! (4)
13 Mine! (5)
15 Salesman, stuffing his face again and again (9)
17 Paws around and digs up insect larvae (4,5)
19 Join back up some of the 20 (5)
22 Uproarious neighbour starts party that leads to ruin (4)
23 Mute has speech sewn up? (6-4)
25 Short-sighted master keeps unknown work close to his heart (6)
26 Poor Enid; she met a horrible end because of such food! (8)
27 Upset filming of mechanics work (15)

Down

2 Sort of illusion seen when rain starts falling from tropical storm (7)
3 Local pharmacist displays character (5)
4 Result of reactor exploding after oxygen leak perhaps? (6)
5 They rob you single-handed! (3,5,7)
6 Spotted mostly in pubs (8)
7 A short distance north, there's an extraordinary meteor (9)
8 Very French sounding noise heard in exchange! (5-2)
14 I'm quick to take turn to ad-lib (9)
16 Customs require expert to take nothing in cylindrical containers (8)
18 Pest has near perfect disguise for getting around in New York (7)
20 Goblin (with a grin) chews (and swallows) a slice of lemon (7)
21 Worn out clothing? (6)
24 "Turn idiot around first, stupid!" (5)

H	A	N	D	S	H	A	K	E		E	N	T	E	R
O		E		A		L		X		R		O		O
U	N	T	I	L		I	M	A	G	I	N	A	R	Y
R		W		A		G		P		T		C		A
S	T	O	R	M	I	N	E	S	S		C	E	L	L
		R			A		E		F					
W	A	K	E	N	E	D		S	T	I	M	U	L	I
E				E		D			L			N		E
D	O	D	G	E	M	S		D	R	E	S	S	E	S
N		R		H		E		E		S		U		E
E	D	I	T		W	I	N	C	H	E	S	T	E	R
S		N		U		F		O		R		T		E
D	E	P	O	S	I	T		V	O	L	T	S		E
A		U		E		E		E		E		E		E
Y	E	T	I	S			D	I	S	C	R	E	D	I	T

What does everyone who creates moving pictures want?

A sneak preview.

Render Bender is the graphics package that allows the user to produce remarkable animated graphic sequences using Ray Tracing.

Ray Tracing isn't nearly as complex as it sounds. Basically, in a ray traced sequence, every pixel on the screen takes all relevant light sources into account. Ensuring that all the reflections and refractions are correctly calculated even if the light is reflected off several surfaces. The image could be no more faithful if you were filming real objects in real light. To produce such a superb animated sequence, however, was quite a difficult task – Until now.

Illuminator has changed all that. It is a fully RISC OS graphical front end to Render Bender. Allowing the user to create a series of frames manually, or to give it a start point and an end point, leaving it to generate the frames in between. What you are getting is the ability to take a sneak preview. You can see what you are going to get, before you get it. After you've created your outline frames in Illuminator, you then transfer the files to Render Bender, the fully RISC OS Ray Tracing part of the package. Which all means that now, to achieve powerful 3D Animation, you no longer have to be a mathematical genius. You just have to be the proud owner of Render Bender 2.

For more information please write to the address below for a Render Bender fact pack. We're sure you'll find it quite illuminating.
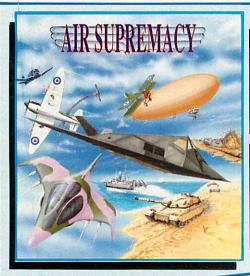
Price – £135.00 inc. Vat.

To upgrade from the original Render Bender to Render Bender 2 send us your original disc plus £74.95.

98 Middlewich Road, Rudheath, Northwich, CHESHIRE CW9 7DA.   Telephone: 0606 48511 Fax No: 0606 48512